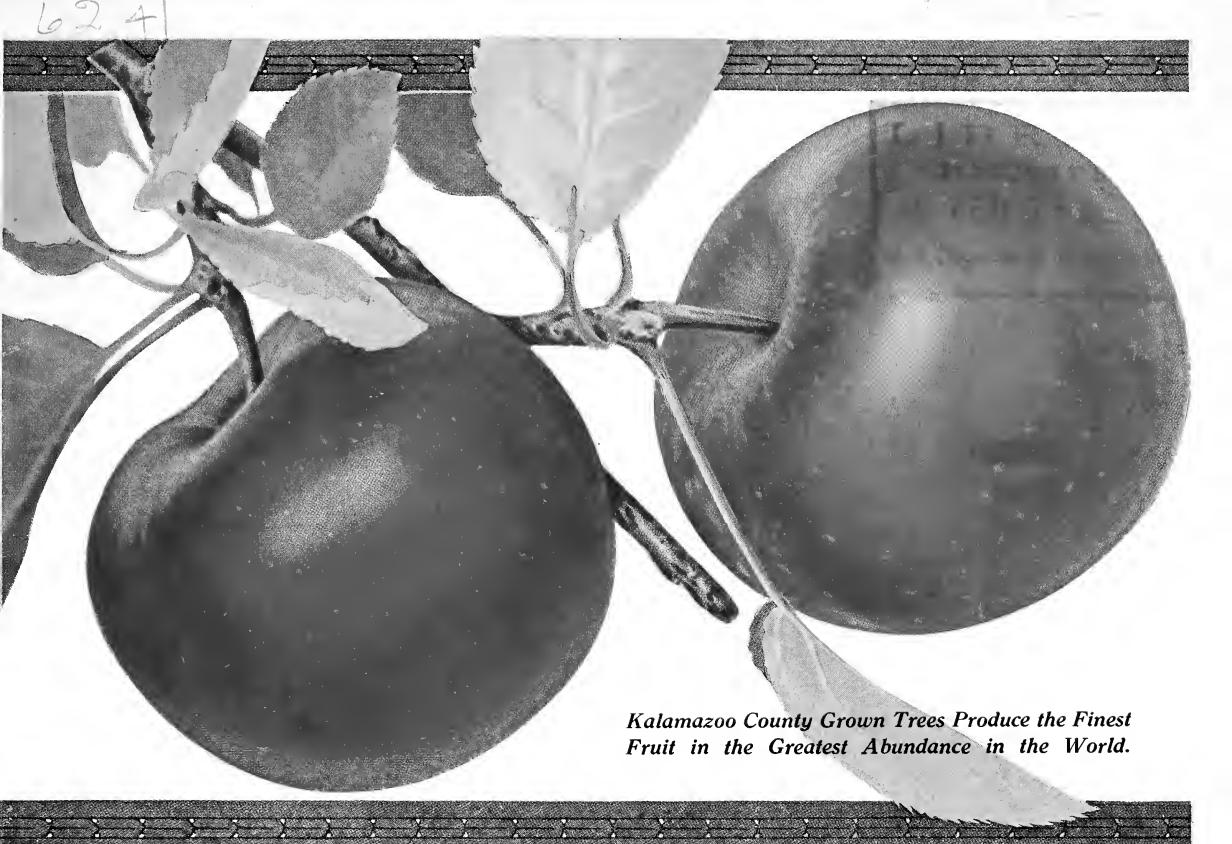


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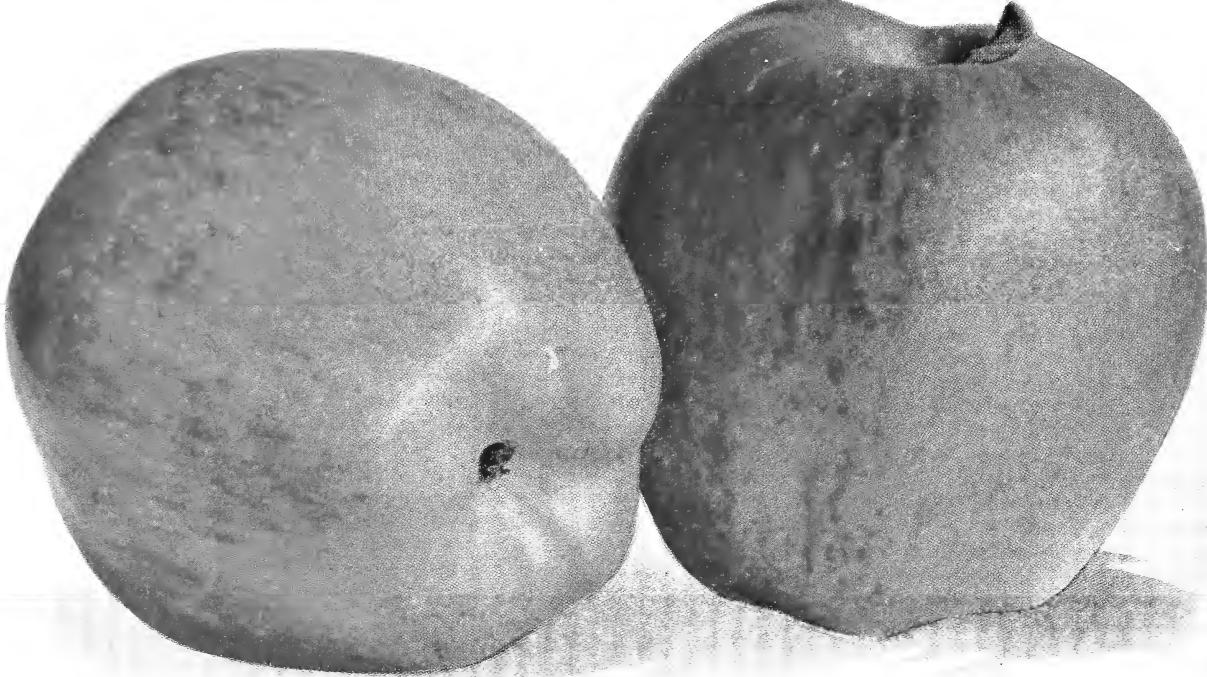
*Kalamazoo County Grown Trees Produce the Finest
Fruit in the Greatest Abundance in the World.*

Celery City Nurseries

Season of
1922

High Grade Nursery Stock Direct from
Nursery to Planter at Wholesale Prices

Kalamazoo, Michigan



The Delicious Apple

This apple is all that its name suggests. The peculiar hardiness of the tree makes it an especially valuable variety to grow. Large, with surface almost covered with a brilliant, beautiful dark red, blending to golden yellow at the blossom end. In quality it is unsurpassed. In flavor it is sweet, slightly touched with acid, but only enough to make it all the more pleasing, with delightful aroma.

Montmorency Cherry

This is gradually supplanting the Early Richmond, principally because of its size. It resembles Richmond very closely and except for being a little later the descriptions are practically the same. This variety is not quite as acid as others of its group and when ripe is good to eat from hand. The tree is hardy, blooming late and will make a crop frequently when the sweet varieties fail.





An Apple Orchard That is a Money Maker for the Owner.

Statement by the Manager of the Celery City Nurseries

THESE NURSERIES have, for many years, been growing and marketing direct from Nursery to Planter at wholesale prices, the best nursery stock that it is possible to produce.

For close on to twenty years I have been manager and part owner of this business, during which period tens of thousands of fruit growers, farmers, poultrymen, townspeople, cottage owners, and people in every walk of life have planted and enjoyed the fruits of our labors.

THIS YEAR WE HAVE CUT PRICES TO THE VERY CORE, FOR-GETTING ALL ABOUT HIGH PRODUCTION COST, but determined that everyone who peruses these pages shall be able to plant this season, because the prices have been reduced to a pre-war basis where they belong; and more than that, the excellence of CELERY CITY trees and plants remains, thus placing at the disposal of all, the two important factors of merchandising, namely, low prices and best quality.

I urge you to plant CELERY CITY fruit trees, berry bushes, grape vines this season for profit, and CELERY CITY shrubbery, roses and shade trees for comfort and adornment. There is big money in fruit growing and the years that are ahead promise much for those who will begin now and plant to their utmost reliable nursery stock such as is obtainable today from CELERY CITY NURSERIES.

No matter where you live, CELERY CITY NURSERIES can serve you because of their unlimited resources and facilities for doing business.

Very respectfully yours,

ORLA RICHARDSON

Season 1922

Manager

Terms and Important Information

Order at Once. Make sure of getting what you want by ordering early. If you are short of funds now send one-third cash with order, and we will hold stock; and balance can be remitted later, before shipping season.

Terms Cash, or part cash with order; balance before shipping season. **The prices** given in the catalogue are for quantities named, but five of a variety will be sent at the ten rate, 50 at the 100 rate, 500 at the 1,000 rate. For example, 5 Baldwin apple and two of another variety will be sold at single rates. **Purchasers of larger lots** of fruit trees, etc., should submit list of varieties and size, as frequently we are able to make discounts on stock in large amounts. **Remit by Postoffice Money Order** on Kalamazoo, Mich., or Bank Draft, Express Money Order, or Check; cash sent loose in letters is at the risk of the sender. Letter should be registered when currency is sent.

Packing is carefully done, the stock being boxed or baled, according to size of order, and delivered in good order to the railroad station or express office at Vicksburg, Mich., and we guarantee its arrival in perfect condition. Our customers tell us our grading and packing are both superior to that usually seen.

Location of Nurseries, at Kalamazoo and Vicksburg, in Kalamazoo County. Our new and strictly modern frost-proof storage and packing cellars at the latter station on the main lines of the Grand Trunk and G. R. & I.

Railways with switch direct to our buildings, and direct connections with Pere Marquette and Michigan Central Railways, give us the best shipping facilities in Michigan.

In Ordering, please give plainly the name, postoffice address and state. Always tell us how you want trees to come, and name your express or freight station. Make out orders on separate sheet from your letter.

Our Guarantee of Genuineness. While we exercise the greatest diligence and care to have all our trees, etc., true to label, and hold ourselves in readiness on proper proof, to replace all trees, etc., that may prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid, it is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than the amount you paid for the trees, etc., that prove untrue to name.

Our References. Our customers know us. To those unacquainted, we refer to Kalamazoo National Bank, Kalamazoo, or Farmers State Bank, Vicksburg.

6% discount on cash orders received during January.

4% discount on cash orders received during February.

2% discount on cash orders received during March.

No discount allowed after April 1st.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection

This is to certify that I have examined the nursery stock of Celery City Nurseries, Kalamazoo, Mich., and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and contagious tree and plant diseases.—L. R. TAFT, State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

East Lansing, Mich., September 12, 1921.

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Jonathan Apples.

Apples

The most important crop for anyone who has land will always be the one that will return the most money the most surely every year and for the longest time.

If any crop is strong enough in these points, it interests those who can get land, even if they do not have it.

Such a crop is Apples.

Mostly because of the merit they possess in themselves, but partly because of improved varieties, wonderful advances in the science of growing, and a world-wide increase in use, there has been an Apple awakening in the past few years that has started a new epoch in farming, and in living itself, for many observing men and women.

Scientific treatment of the trees by modern methods makes an orchard yield about ten times as much fruit as formerly, and nearly all of it is perfect quality. It is a certain crop—a standard—in fact it is the surest of being profitable of anything you can put your land to producing, and is permanent.

And the returns from Apples will pay big interest on a valuation of \$1,000 and more an acre if the trees are well cared for, while the

cost of bringing an orchard to bearing age is comparatively little. Apple-growing is a big, sure, safe, permanent business for anyone. Realize what it is compared with common crops! Plant winter Apples and be a winner.

Apples as food have come to be regarded as a necessity to the extent that the market is always hungry for good grades at high prices. The demand is increasing by leaps and bounds, and no one who knows conditions will say it will not steadily ask for more and yet more, each year.

We are in a section which no other in the world can beat when it comes to producing quality fruit. All that is needed is to get started and do the work along right lines. The reward to him who does will be a royal one.

Growing Apple trees is one of our leading specialties. We have a selected list of varieties adapted for northern planting and tested in this section for hardiness and fruit-bearing qualities.

You will find the trees from this nursery to be 100 per cent good in regards to roots, health, start and kind. They are so good that no one can give you better—few as good.

Price of trees except where noted	Each	10	100
Extra 3-year size, 5 to 7 ft.....	\$0.70	\$6.50	\$50.00
Special 2-year size, 5 to 6 ft.....	.60	5.50	45.00
Medium 1-year size, 4 to 5 ft.....	.50	4.50	40.00

Summer Apples

Early Harvest. Medium; pale yellow; fine flavor; sub-acid; very productive; good either for fresh fruit or for cooking. July and August.

Golden Sweet. Large; fine yellow; very sweet. Tree strong and quick grower, spreading and irregular, also highly productive. August and September.

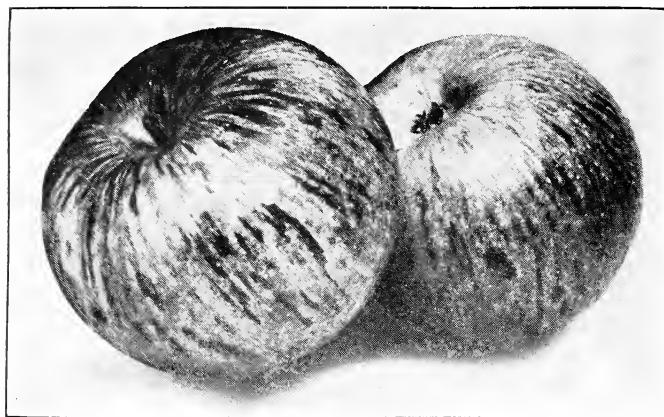
Red Astrachan. Large; crimson; showy, juicy, with rich sub-acid flavor; bears early; hardy. July.

Sweet Bough. The old reliable sweet apple. Large; pale green, with good flavor. July to August.

Yellow Transparent. A Russian apple of splendid quality. The hardiest and finest early apple grown. Ten days earlier than Early Harvest. Fruit large; pale yellow, sub-acid. A very young bearer and entirely hardy. One of the best market sorts.



Yellow Transparent Apples.



Duchess of Oldenburg Apple.

Autumn Apples

Chenango Strawberry (Sherwood's Favorite). Large, roundish, bright red and yellow; very beautiful and a pleasant apple. A good and early bearer. September and October.

Duchess of Oldenburg. The best known of the Russian apples. Succeeds everywhere, even in the Northwest where most varieties fail, and yields well in all sections. Fruit large, rounded, striped with red and yellow; tender, juicy, of best quality for cooking and esteemed for dessert. Trees bear young abundantly; very hardy. August and September.

Fameuse (Snow Apple). One of our finest dessert fruits. Of medium size, smooth, regular, deep crimson; tender, melting, delightful flavor. The tree is vigorous and hardy, succeeds especially well in the North. November to January.

Fall Pippin. Large, and when fully ripe, a beautiful yellow. Flesh is tender, rich and of good quality; especially good for culinary purposes. Tree is hardy and long-lived, growing to great size. Sept. to Dec.

Maiden's Blush. Of uniformly large size, smooth, round, beautifully flushed with red on creamy yellow ground; flesh tender, of pleasant, but not high flavor. A good market sort because of its attractiveness and the tree's heavy crops. September and October.

Winter Apples

Baldwin. One of the best and most popular winter apples. Tree vigorous and very productive. Fruit large, round; skin deep red; flesh white, of rich, juicy, sub-acid flavor. Highly valued on account of its handsome fruit and excellent shipping qualities. October to February. **10c extra.**

Ben Davis (American). Late; fruit round, medium to large; skin yellow, with red stripes; flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid. Highly valued market variety as it is very showy.

Bellflower, Yellow. Large, yellow; with blush cheek; very tender, juicy, sub-acid. In use all winter. Very valuable. A moderate grower and good bearer.

Delicious. This apple is all that its name suggests. It originated in the State of Iowa and has made its way to every section of the country. It is a splendid apple everywhere, and the peculiar hardiness of the tree makes it an especially valuable variety to

grow. Large, with surface almost covered with a brilliant, beautiful dark red, blending to golden yellow at the blossom end. In quality it is unsurpassed. In flavor it is sweet, slightly touched with acid, but only enough to make it all the more pleasing, with aroma delightfully fragrant. Flesh fine grained, crisp, juicy, melting, and withal delicious. In keeping qualities it ranks with the best, coming out of storage in March and April in perfect condition. It is one of the strongest, hardiest, and most vigorous growers. Rapidly taking first rank both for commercial and home orchards.

Grimes' Golden. A medium to large apple of beautiful golden color, and of the very highest quality. Hardy and vigorous. A quality apple in every way. Can be packed in boxes for fanciest trade. Brings highest prices. January to April.

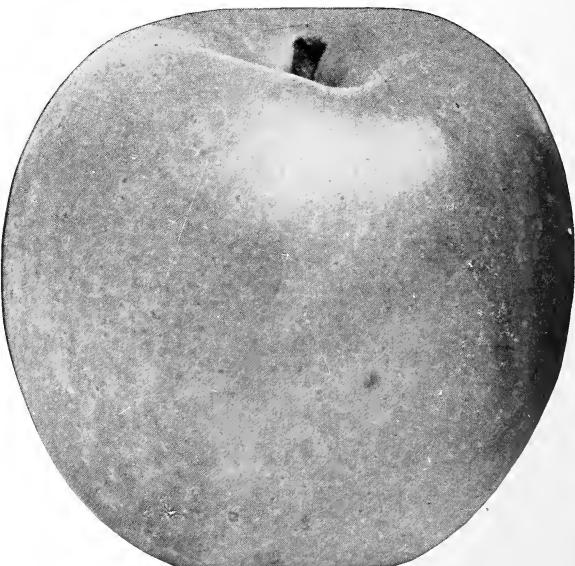
Gano. An improved Ben Davis, adding to the good qualities of that variety a much handsomer fruit of deep, dark red, that brings a ready sale in market. December to March.

Golden Russet. Of medium size, round-ovate; clear golden russet, with slight blush; tender, crisp, juicy and high-flavored. Tree robust and hardy, bearing large crops. November to April. **10c extra.**

Hubbardston Nonesuch. Large, handsome, yellow, overlaid with red; tender fleshed, with distinct flavor. Strong grower and heavy bearer. November to January.

Jonathan. Late. Fruit of medium size, round, oblate; skin yellow, nearly covered with red; flesh white stained, very juicy and tender, of mild sub-acid flavor. Quality very good. Excellent market sort.

King. Very large, fairly hardy, round, oblate, yellow striped and clouded; an abundant annual bearer. December to April.



Grimes Golden Apple.

McIntosh Red. Large, dark red; flesh white, very tender, splendid quality. A prolific bearer, but inclined to drop. November to February. 10c extra.

Northern Spy. Crisp, tender, high quality; fine shaped, beautiful coloring; red, usually striped; sub-acid; very productive. November to March.

Northwestern Greening. The best of the Greenings. Tree a splendid, vigorous grower; hardy; fruit large, green, becoming yellowish green when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained and firm; flavor a good sub-acid. Very smooth and attractive; second only to the Wealthy as an all-round late market apple. December to April.

Pewaukee. Large, round-oblate bright yellow, flushed with dull red; white, tender flesh of good quality; hardy and robust. January to May.

Rambo. Greenish yellow, mottled and striped red. An old well-known sort of good quality. A favorite in many localities. Rambo has served long and faithfully as many people's ideal of what a delicious apple should be. October to January.

Rome Beauty. Uniformly large, smooth; shaded and striped with bright red. Bears each year and is a splendid commercial variety as well as for home use. Flesh tender, keen. Should be planted commercially. December to March.

Rhode Island Greening. Large; green turning yellow, becoming dull blush when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, with rich, rather acid flavor. Tree vigorous, spreading and productive. November to March.

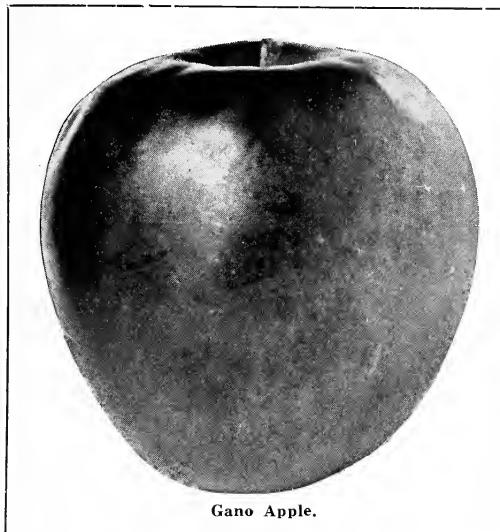
Stark. Large; red; juicy; sub-acid; mild flavor. November to March.

Stayman's Winesap. A favorite for all purposes. Medium size, conical; red on yellow; flesh fine, crisp, high flavored. November to May.

Talman Sweet. Medium size, pale yellow, tinged with red; firm, rich, sweet. November to April.

Wealthy. Hardy, thrifty and good bearer. Fruit medium, roundish, smooth, mostly covered with dark red; flesh white, fine grained, juicy; sub-acid; good quality. January. For market, dessert and cooking. 10c extra.

Wagener. Deep red; medium to large; flesh firm; sub-acid, well flavored. Bears young and yields good annual crops. December to March. More suitable for southern Michigan than northern.



Gano Apple.

Wolf River. Very large; red on yellow; strong grower, good bearer. October to January.

Winter Banana. Large, very showy, roundish; deep yellow with red cheek. November till spring. Has a banana perfume; tender and delicious.

Crab Apples

Prices of all varieties same as standard apples.

For preserves, jelly, flavoring, canning, Crab Apples are very good. Also their tartness is agreeable once in a while when they are eaten fresh. The trees themselves are beautiful, and when loaded with the bright colored fruit, are striking. They are an ornament to any grounds and look well beside the finest ornamentals.

Hyslop. Large; dark crimson, with bloom; very showy. Tree very hardy; late.

Transcendent. The largest Crab apple. Red; showy; excellent. September to October.

Whitney. Large; greenish striped with carmine; flesh firm, juicy and rich. Season last of August.

Apricots

The idea most people have when Apricots are mentioned is of the dried fruit bought in groceries. This has been nearly all grown and packed in California. But there is no real reason why Apricots can not be raised in the East, and in central sections of the United States. They are hardy, standing 30 degrees below zero without damage. The crop, which is nearly always large, can be sold fresh, for excellent prices and with no trouble; or it may be dried or canned and sold. Either way will yield about the same net profit as other kinds of fruit. Certain varieties are much better than others. Success can be said to hinge on getting the right ones. All we offer are tested. We know they are the kinds to plant here.

	Each	10
First size, 4 to 6 ft.	\$0.90	\$8.50
Second size, 3 to 4 ft.	.80	7.50

Acme. New and fine. Tree stout, healthy and hardy. Handsome foliage. Fruit large, sweet; rich yellow, with red cheek. July.

Early Garden. Small, pale orange, juicy and sweet; hardy; productive. July.

Harris. Rich golden yellow; large size; very fine quality; hardy, early bearer and prolific.

Russian. Small; yellow; very hardy and productive. Poor quality. July.



Elberta Peaches.

Peaches

Michigan has a great Peach belt extending over its borders in two directions. The fruit grown here is famous for its quality and beauty; and the trees started here have a hardiness and thriftiness that is even better understood by growers everywhere.

There are not very many varieties in our list, but all have proved successful in the section to which they are adapted. "Michigan hardiness" has been called for by planters in other sections, and some of these varieties are grown especially for them. But most of our stock is particularly suited to the Lake section planting, and to grow better trees for here would be next to impossible.

Our trees are most carefully and scientifically budded, cultivated, treated and protected, dug-graded and packed. Nothing is left to guess. We know what we are doing and carefully plan every move. The trees are absolutely clean and healthy. If a good start is half way to success, then these trees have reached that point.

Need we say anything about Peach growing? About the profit and pleasure it will bring? The Peach belt of Michigan and those fields in other states in which the science has been so well developed show clearly the great returns that are realized. In Georgia and Connecticut, J. H. Hale has made a fortune from straight Peaches. From Colorado we hear of six acres bringing \$24,000, and at home here there are plenty of similar lessons.

Those are big figures. Peach growing is an important industry, and it has this one great advantage: to manufacture the product does not take a costly factory—nothing more than our home farms, and anyone can start. It must be practiced as a science, and the work and care must be done on right lines. It is particular business, and it has certain risks not encountered in regular farm crops—but the returns are very much larger.

Peaches are so good and the demand for them so great that it will never be fully supplied. The area adapted to Peaches is too small. Besides that, the local market will nearly always take all the peaches that are raised near it, and there is little need for shipping. Every home should have trees enough to supply all that home can use—fresh, and in the winter.

Another use Peaches are put to with profit is as orchard fillers between apple trees while the apple orchard is growing. The peaches bear young, and before the apple trees yield at all, the peaches will have brought in hundreds of dollars an acre.

Prices of trees except where noted

	Each	10	100
First size, 4 to 6 ft.	\$0.50	\$4.50	\$35.00
Planters' size, 4 to 5 ft.45	4.00	30.00
Smaller trees, 3 to 4 ft., branched.....	.40	3.50	25.00

Admiral Dewey. A perfect freestone, of fine size, form and color, with delicious yellow flesh that is yet firm enough to ship well. The tree is a strong, hardy, symmetrical grower and produces well. July.

Belle of Georgia. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; a very prolific bearer.

Barnard's. Of medium size; yellow, with dark red cheek; flesh white, red at the stone, juicy, sweet and rich. The tree is extremely hardy and bears annual crops. A profitable variety. Early September.

Beer's Smock. A large, yellow-fleshed peach, similar to Smock Free, but superior to it. Ripens a few days later and is a better annual bearer. Late September and October.

Crawford's Early. A magnificent large yellow peach, noted for size, good quality and wonderful productiveness. Late August.

Crawford's Late. Similar to Crawford's Early, but about a month later in ripening. The fruit is of the largest size. Late September.

Crosby. Of medium size and peculiar roundish flattened shape; bright yellow, splashed with carmine; flesh yellow, of good flavor. Tree hardy and immensely productive. Sept.



Kalamazoo Peaches.

Carman. White; free; early. Large, resembles Elberta in shape; color creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough; flesh tender, fine flavor and quite juicy. One of the hardest in bud. In shipping qualities and freedom from rot it is unsurpassed. Profitable market variety.

Champion. Unusually large. A sweet, rich, juicy, freestone, beautifully colored with creamy white and crimson; a good shipper. Hardy, productive, profitable. August.

Crane's Early (Yellow St. John). A superfine early yellow freestone, nearly as large as Crawford, as finely colored and of even better flavor. Its round, showy fruits always attract attention and sell well. A fine dessert peach. The tree bears well while still small, and abundantly afterwards. August.

Elberta. An ideal market peach, and a royal fruit, from its yellow and red skin to its stone. The size is enormous, the quality excellent, the tree vigorous and productive. Better still, the market has never yet had enough of this sort.

Engle's Mammoth. A very fine, large market sort, resembling Late Crawford, but more productive. Very profitable wherever grown. September.

Fitzgerald. Of Canadian origin. Of very large size, magnificent quality and a perfect freestone. Stone very small; flesh yellow, very firm; rich and juicy. A splendid shipper and makes a beautiful appearance in market. Four of these peaches weighed, upon a test, fully two pounds. It is very early in Canada.

Golden Drop. The almost translucent golden colored flesh of this peach renders it exceedingly attractive in market. The tree is hardy, bears early and profitably. Late September.

Hill's Chili. Of New York origin. Hardy, vigorous and productive; of a medium size; oval, with a slight suture; deep yellow, shaded with dark red; flesh deep yellow, red at the stone; freestone. Last of September.

Heath Cling. One of the finest canning peaches; good size; lemon shape; tree a good grower and an excellent bearer.

Kalamazoo. One of the leading Michigan varieties, originated in the city whose name it bears. Large; golden yellow with crimson cheek. The thick yellow flesh is of a delightful flavor, and the pit small. The tree is strong growing, hardy and productive. Ripens between Early and Late Crawford.

Lemon Free. Trees very hardy and immensely productive. Fruit lemon color and oblong shape.

New Prolific. As its name indicates, a very prolific variety of excellent quality; fruit golden yellow, with red cheek; large and handsome. Middle of September.

Stearns. A new Michigan peach which originated in South Haven, Michigan, and has been a most prolific grower. A perfect freestone with yellow flesh and brilliant red skin. As a shipper it cannot be surpassed. Tree is a strong, upright grower, extremely hardy and free from disease. Last of September.

Snow's Orange. Medium to large; deep yellow, melting and juicy. A good market peach on account of its hardiness, heavy crops and fine appearance. September.

Triumph. The earliest yellow-fleshed peach, ripening with Alexander, and as good for eating and shipping. The tree blooms late and bears annual, abundant crops. Freestone when fully ripe. August.



Carman Peach.

Pears

As they live a generation, a Pear orchard will prove very profitable. The trees will stand neglect and still yield well, but spraying and cultivation have wonderful effects on them. They are a standard fruit.

While not so standard as apples, pears have a distinct use to fill and they are so important in their own way that nothing else will take their place. Their absence is a decided loss. Wise planters do not fail to have some trees coming on all the time.

Standard Pears prefer a strong loam, but succeed well in a great variety of soils and upon almost any land that will produce good crops of vegetables or grain.

They will keep longer and their flavor will be greatly improved by picking before they are quite ripe and mellowing them in the house. Their season is from July to February. Should be kept in a dark room.

Dwarf Pears are suited to garden culture, or where space is limited. Can be planted 8 to 10 feet apart, and deep enough to cover the union of the stock and scion, and be trained low by proper shortening of the terminal branches.

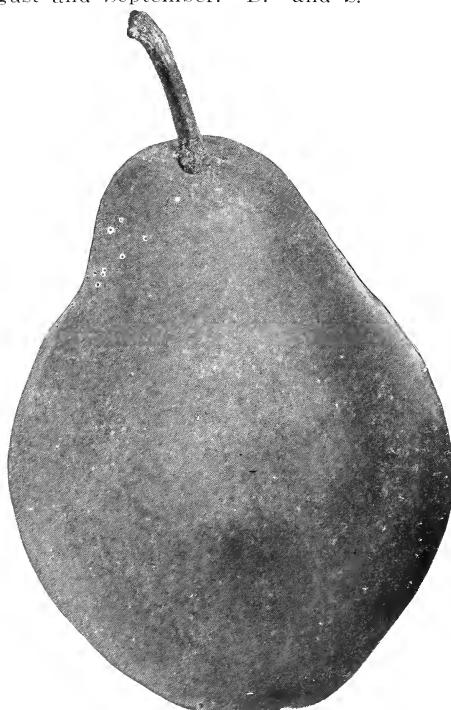
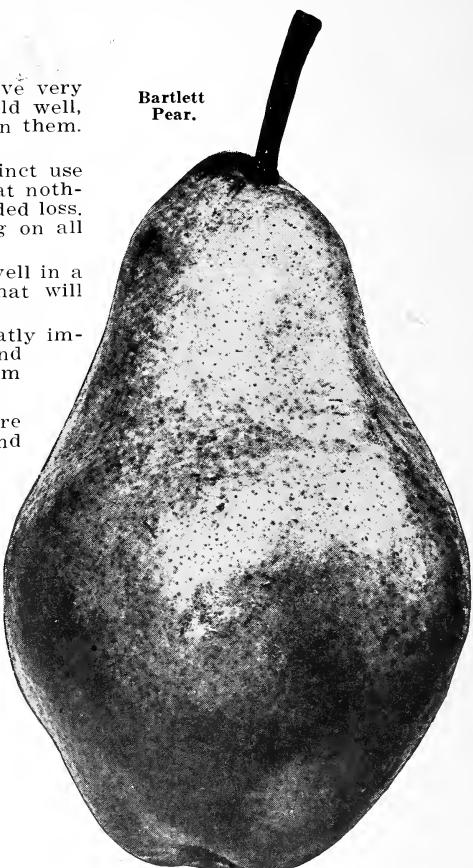
The letters "D" and "S" indicate that a variety is good either as "Dwarf" or "Standard", or both.

Prices of trees except where noted

	Each	10	100
Extra, 5 to 7 ft.....	\$0.90	\$8.50	\$80.00
Special, 5 to 6 ft.....	.80	7.50	70.00
Smaller trees, 4 ft.....	.70	6.50	60.00
Dwarf, heavy, 4 to 5 ft....	.70	6.00	50.00
Dwarf, medium, 3 to 4 ft.	.65	5.50	45.00

Summer Pears

Bartlett. Large size, with beautiful blush next the sun; buttery, very juicy and high flavored; bears early and abundantly. August and September. D. and S.



Clapp's Favorite Pear.

Clapp's Favorite. Large; pale lemon-yellow; flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, rich and buttery. A cross between Bartlett and Flemish Beauty; earlier than Bartlett and resembling the Flemish in growth. Pick the fruit at least ten days before it ripens upon the tree. August and September. D. and S.

Wilder. One of the very earliest Pears, attractively colored and of excellent quality. Of medium to small size, irregularly bell-shaped, but with smooth surface; pale yellow, with shadings of russet-red; flesh melting and delightful, small core. Bears good crops every year. Early August. S.

Autumn Pears

Beurre d'Anjou. Large greenish, shaded with russet-crimson; the flesh is high flavored, rich and vinous; very productive, either as dwarf or standard. For late fall and very early winter use, we have no better variety. Anjou is one of the best commercial sorts, ranking with Kieffer and Bartlett as money makers. October to January.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large, with rough and uneven surface of a greenish yellow, with patches of yellow and a dull red cheek; a vigorous and strong grower and a good bearer when quite young. It attains its greatest perfection on the quince root, on which all of our trees are budded. In season during October and November. D.



Kieffer Pears.

Flemish Beauty. Produces good crops annually of large, handsome fruit that is exceptionally good in quality, every year. September and October. D. and S.

Garber. One of the Japan Hybrids; earlier and larger than Kieffer. The tree is hardy, bears young and in heavy crops. September and October. S.

Kieffer. Profitable market variety on account of its good shipping and keeping qualities; of extraordinary size and beauty. While not of the best quality, it is one of the favorite sorts for canning or preserving, and the early-bearing heavy-cropping trees render it desirable for quantity. S. Oct. and Nov.

Seckel. One of the richest and highest-flavored pears known; always in demand for desserts and luncheons and better known than any pear of its class. The tree makes a somewhat slow but stout and erect growth. September and October. S.

Sheldon. A large, round, russet and red pear, of the very finest quality. Hardy, free-growing, fruitful. October. S.

Vermont Beauty. A beautiful new seedling Pear; fruit of medium size, round; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly; very good. Tree hardy, healthy and very productive. Oct. S.

Worden Seckel. A seedling of Seckel. Fruit medium size, borne in clusters; juicy, buttery, fine grained, with a flavor and aroma fully equal to that of its parent, which it surpasses in size, beauty and keeping qualities. Ripens in October, but will keep in good condition till December. S. 15c extra.

Winter Pears

Lawrence. Medium size; fine golden yellow; melting, sugary and aromatic. An American pear of great excellence. Tree a moderate grower, handsome, hardy and good bearer. The most valuable of the early winter pears. Fine looking on market. December. S.



Seckel Pears.



Lombard Plums.

Plums

There is a ready market for high-grade plums nearly everywhere. A richness of flesh, which no other fruit has, makes a strong demand for them for certain culinary purposes (among which is preserving, and to tone flatter-flavored fruits in cooking and in pastry), in addition to the use of the fruit for direct eating at ripening time.

Money can be made from enough plum trees to make marketing the fruit worth while. And a dozen trees near the house, or in an orchard, certainly add a point of much value in the pleasure they give at ripening time. Some kinds of plums are such fast and rank growers that they class with maples as ornamental trees for a while.

Plums, like pears, attain the highest perfection on heavy soil. The European plums are distinguished for their high quality. They require good cultivation, but they richly pay for it.

Japan Plums are attracting the attention of growers because of their showy appearance, their fungus-resisting foliage and adaptability to almost any soil and climate.

Native Plums are hardy, produce large crops, mostly of small and medium-sized, highly colored fruit. They seem to thrive in the most unfavorable locations of soil and climate. When planting this type, several varieties should be in the same orchard so the blossoms will fertilize properly.

	Each	10	100
Extra, 5 to 7 ft.....	\$0.95	\$9.00	\$85.00
Special, 4 to 6 ft.....	.90	8.50	80.00
Smaller trees, 3 to 4 ft.....	.80	7.50	70.00
Hansen's Hybrids and Improved Native Plums			
Extra, 5 to 7 ft.....	.99	9.80	90.00
Special, 4 to 5 ft.....	.94	9.30	85.00

European Plums

Bradshaw. Very large; dark violet-red; flesh yellow, juicy, good. A productive, valuable market sort. August 15.

Beauty of Naples. Medium size; greenish yellow, very sweet; excellent flavor; thin skinned; hardy. Fine for dessert. Sept.

Gueii (Blue Magnum Bonum). Large; deep bluish-purple, with thick bloom; flesh yellow, coarse, but sweet and good. While still young the trees are loaded with enormous crops, most of which they carry to maturity; vigorous and hardy, growing fast. Profitable for market. Early September.

German Prune. A valuable plum of fair quality for dessert, but most esteemed for drying and preserving. Large, long-oval, purple with a thick blue bloom; flesh firm, sweet and pleasant, separating from the stone. Moderate grower. September.

Italian Prune (Fellenburg). Oval, purple plum, with thick, juicy and delicious flesh, free from stone. Fine for drying. Sept.

Lombard. Medium to large; dark red; flesh yellow, of pleasant flavor. The tree is un-

usually vigorous, succeeding well even on light soils, and produces heavy annual crops. Late August.

Monarch. Large, nearly spherical; deep purple blue, with thin bloom; flesh pale golden green, juicy, pleasant, free from stone when ripe. Trees bear young. October, after Grand Duke.

Moore's Arctic. Small to medium, purplish black skin and thin blue bloom; greenish yellow flesh, juicy, sweet and fine flavored. Tree is healthy, vigorous and a regular and abundant bearer. August.

Pond's Seedling. A very large and showy English plum of oval shape; light red, changing to violet. Flesh yellow and sugary, but rather coarse. Trees are vigorous and fruitful. September.

Reine Claude (Bayav's Green Gage). Round greenish yellow, juicy, melting, sugary, rich and excellent; separates from the stone. Tree vigorous and productive. Last of Sept.

Shipper's Pride. Large, oval, dark purple, of Damson type. Flesh sweet and firm, keeping and shipping long distances well. September.

Shropshire Damson. Tree vigorous and enormously productive. One of the old favorites. October.

Thanksgiving. Productive, good quality and long keeper. Hardy in Michigan; vigorous grower. Ripens October 1.

Yellow Egg. Large, egg-shaped yellow plum. A little coarse, but excellent for cooking. Free grower and productive. End of August.

Japan Plums

Abundance. Lemon - yellow ground, nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom; large to very large, oblong, tapering to the point. Flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich, and highly perfumed; abundant and annual bearer; vigorous, upright grower. August.

Burbank. Large, nearly round and bright cherry-red; flesh deep yellow, sweet, meaty and quite firm; keeps and ships finely. Tree vigorous and spreading; needs close pruning. Late August.

Red June. Medium to large; deep vermillion-red, with beautiful blooms; very showy; flesh light lemon-yellow, firm, slightly sub-acid; delightful; half-cling, with small stone. Ripens in early August.

Satsuma (Blood). In season after the European plums and the main crop of peaches are gone. Very large; nearly round, with deep red skin and flesh; firm, of good flavor; will keep from one to three weeks after picking. Yields well.



Burbank Plums.

Improved Native Plums

De Soto. Of medium size; yellow, marbled red. One of the best sorts to plant among varieties needing pollination. September.

Forest Garden. Large, round-oblong; orange-yellow, with red dots; flesh orange color, juicy and good. August.

Wolf. A perfect freestone of fine size. Unusually productive, vigorous and hardy. August.

Wyant. Large fruit with purplish red skin and firm flesh; freestone.

A crop of Plums may help to sell other fruit —apples, peaches, pears, or grapes. The buyer may need some of each, and purchase his fruit where all can be had. This will mean much more in the total income than the selling price of the plums, even if this is considerable.



A.B.M.CO.

Abundance Plums.

Hansen's Hybrid Varieties of Plums

These are the plums for the Northwest, bear early and prolifically and noted for their fine quality and great size. Originated by Prof. Hansen of the South Dakota Experiment Station. They are perfectly hardy and are growing on the cold, bleak prairies of the Northwest.

Hanska. Bright red, heavy blue bloom, firm flesh, good quality. Rich fragrance, bears early in abundance. When cooked, flavor of Apricot. A cross between the wild American plum and the firm-fleshed fragrant Apricot plum so popular in California.

Opata. Cross between Sand Cherry and Gold Plum. Tree vigorous, fruit dark purplish red, flesh green, quality delicious, pit small, season early, fruits second year after transplanting.

Sapa. Cross between Sand Cherry and the Sultan Plum. Fruit is a dark blue, glossy skin, deep wine red flesh of the Japanese type. Trees frequently fruit when only one year old. This variety took first prize as Seedling Plum at the Minnesota State Fair, 1909. A high compliment to this variety. Splendid for eating out of hand or canning. Tree very hardy. Pit small. Fruits early in the season.

Toka. One of Prof. Hansen's New Fruits. Originated at South Dakota Experiment Station. Bears annually even when other varieties fail. Tree strong and vigorous grower; early and heavy bearer of handsome fruit; color red; flesh firm; splendid cooker. A valuable acquisition to the plum family.

Cherries

The raising of a fruit as common as Cherries are, would be developed to an efficient stage, by now, one would think; especially when there are so many ways of using it, and the fruit itself is so good.

But cherry growing has never been expanded to any degree of importance, except in Oregon and Colorado, where they are doing great things with orchards sometimes as big as a hundred acres and more.

Nearly everywhere in the East there are many cherry trees bearing now. But these are of unimproved kinds, whose fruit will not stand handling, nor is it nearly so good in quality and looks as the splendid newer varieties.

There are never enough of the good kinds to supply the market demand, and in fact, the majority of those who now have trees, or of those who could plant them if they wished, do not even know what a "new cherry" is like, or what a demand there is for them. Their ideas of cherries take the shape of the old-fashioned sorts only, and even for home use those go only half-way to the point in what they ought to do.

Cherry growing is in no way difficult and there are no big stumbling-blocks to overcome in it. The tree is hardy and will do great work on all soils, but it will not do well where it is wet. The best point is that big crops grow with so little trouble, and almost no expense. In fact, of all fruits, cherries will stand neglect with least harm, and they often endure it with no apparent falling off in yield at all. Spraying cherries will pay, but is not a necessity, as with other fruits.

Besides others, cherries are put to seven chief uses—for canning, making syrups for flavoring cookery, making the "fruit flavor" we get where ice cream is served, for jellies, preserves, and most of all, the use of fresh fruit when it is ripe. Another point of value is that the tree is a beauty when it has a chance to grow right, and besides bearing a load of fruit, it will ornament any lawn or make a shade row along a road or driveway of which you can be proud.

Plant a few of the good, improved trees, if you cannot plant a commercial orchard. "Cherry time" of the year will then be popular days as soon as your trees are bearing, and not only then will you get your returns, but in the winter, when a can of almost-the-same-as-fresh cherries tops off a meal to perfection.



Montmorency
Cherries.

Sour Cherries

Prices of Sour Cherry trees, except where noted. Observe these extremely low rates:

	Each	10	100
Extra, 5 to 6 ft....	\$0.95	\$9.00	\$85.00
Special, 4 to 5 ft....	.90	8.50	80.00
Medium, 3 to 4 ft....	.85	8.00	75.00

Dychouse. Similar to Early Richmond, but several days earlier. Largely planted for early market, as it stands shipping well. June.

Early Richmond (English Pie Cherry). An exceedingly productive and reliable old variety, with dark red fruits of medium size and sprightly acid flavor. Unsurpassed for cooking. June.

English Morello. Large; dark red, nearly black; tender, juicy, acid, rich. Tree dwarf and slender. Valuable sort for near-by market. July.

Large Montmorency. Larger and finer than Early Richmond, and one of the finest-flavored cherries in this class. The strong, hardy tree makes rapid growth and bears enormous crops. Valuable for canning and preserving. One of our very best cherries. Late June.

May Duke. Large; dark red, juicy, rich; superior and productive. June.

Ostheim. Large; tender, juicy, almost sweet; very good; hardy. July.

Olivet. Very large; shining deep red, tender, rich, mild acid, very showy; an abundant bearer; one of the finest Sour Cherries, especially for home use and for canning. June and July.



Early Richmond Cherries.

Sweet Cherries

Prices of Sweet Cherries, except where noted.

Each 10

Extra, 6 to 7 ft. \$0.99 \$9.80
Special, 5 to 6 ft.94 9.30

Black Tartarian. This fine old variety produces immense crops of very large purplish black fruits of mild, sweet, jelly-like consistency, fine flesh. The tree makes a beautiful, erect growth. Late June and early July.

Bing. Tree hardy and a strong grower, especially adapted to the East, though it came from Oregon. The fruit is extra large, black, very fine and excellent for commercial purposes.

Governor Wood. A rich and delicious large, light red cherry that hangs well on the tree. A very popular sweet variety. June.

Lambert. One of the largest of all cherries. It is purple-red; firm and rich. Every year sees an enormous crop, and the tree not only grows well, but is proof against insects and fungus attacks.

Napoleon. Of fine appearance and the very largest size; yellow and amber, with bright red blush; flesh firm, juicy, delicious. Profitable for a market variety; finds a ready sale both for canning and dessert. Forms a grand tree that ripens its heavy crops in July.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. New. Remarkably hardy and productive. Fruit of the largest size; a deep mahogany color; flesh dark, tender, juicy, with a fine, rich flavor. Stone small. Good for canning. July.

Windsor. Trees hardy and prolific. Fruit large, liver-colored, firm and of fine quality. Hangs well on the tree and is not subject to rot. Valuable for late market or home use. July.

Yellow Spanish. Large; pale yellow, with light cheek; firm, juicy and delicious. One of the most delicious looking, and as good as it looks. Late June.

Lambert Cherries.

Quinces

Quinces are a useful and valuable fruit, but for some reason, which must be connected with the general neglect of all fruit-growing during the last generation, they have been permitted to almost disappear, not only from markets, but from home use, and bearing trees are scarce.

Quince flavor is possibly the most delicate, individual and delicious of that of anything that grows. Lemon, strawberry, pineapple, cherry—all taste rich and good, but Quince syrup and Quince honey goes a little farther and is best compared with the aroma of roses, and of orange blossoms. For preserves, jellies, syrup, flavoring other canned fruit, or in fact, anything to eat, nothing can take the place of Quince.

There is no real reason for a scarcity of Quinces, for they will grow and yield well almost everywhere. They are hardy, and respond wonderfully to up-to-date methods of cultivation and spraying. It is likely that their dying out and not being planted comes largely from the discouragement of growers who did not know they could be so successfully grown, and protected against enemies, by proper care.

The chief enemies of a Quince tree are blight, which yields at once to spraying; and "wet feet," which can be avoided. They must be pruned into tree shape or they will grow to be a shrub only, but the right form is easily had when a tree is watched.

	Each	10	100
First size	\$0.95	\$9.00	\$85.00
Second size	.90	8.50	80.00

Champion. Very large; rich, golden yellow. Great bearer. November.

Orange. Popular, extensively cultivated, reliable and satisfactory. The name was given in an attempt to do justice to its most delicious flavor. Roundish, bright golden yellow, very large, fine grained, fine quality. Best for cooking. Firm, will stand handling and shipping. September. Our trees are from a selected strain, budded on long-lived roots.



Orange Quince.



Grapes

All Grape-Vines Are Strong Two-year-old,
Unless Noted.

It has been said "If you can plant but one kind of fruit, grow Grapes." There is no reason for confining the fruit raised on a place to one kind, because Grapes, apples, peaches, plums, cherries and berries will all do well everywhere in the section of the country which we reach, and each has its particular points of value.

Yet Grapes remain the one fruit you should not do without. In all ways they are desirable. We do not tire of eating them—they never cloy, they are easily digested, and they are very healthful. The flavor of Grapes is something great. To describe it as delicious is merely to hint at the nectar-like taste, and for this reason alone they are worth having. The colors, too, which the different varieties have when ripe, make Grapes fully as handsome as they are good.

No other fruit is so sure to bear, none is so certain to grow. A Grape-vine can be planted in any corner about the home and the vine trained in the direction wanted, or it can be given a place especially for it, and it will serve as an ornamental very well indeed. For home use, as every-day food or dessert, Grapes are almost indispensable and for something particularly good to set before its guests any home can be proud to have Grapes fresh picked from vines that grow right there.

If a money crop is wanted, we can get an object lesson of what can be done on a large or small scale, when we look at the Grape industry as it now is developed and carried on along the shores of Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Grapes

grow so well and are so important in some places here, that

in whole counties they have practically become the main crop. The growers find market for these Grapes in all the cities, also by using them for making "Grape Juice" now widely sold. Grapes will keep quite a time if properly stored, and we have yet to find a grower who has ever had a crop he couldn't sell at very profitable prices. California ships her Tokays three thousand miles and gets ten cents a pound for them. The Eastern grower can supply almost as fine a product and get the same price, while for a different purpose he can grow a different Grape and get a higher price. The income can be increased a third by growing them.

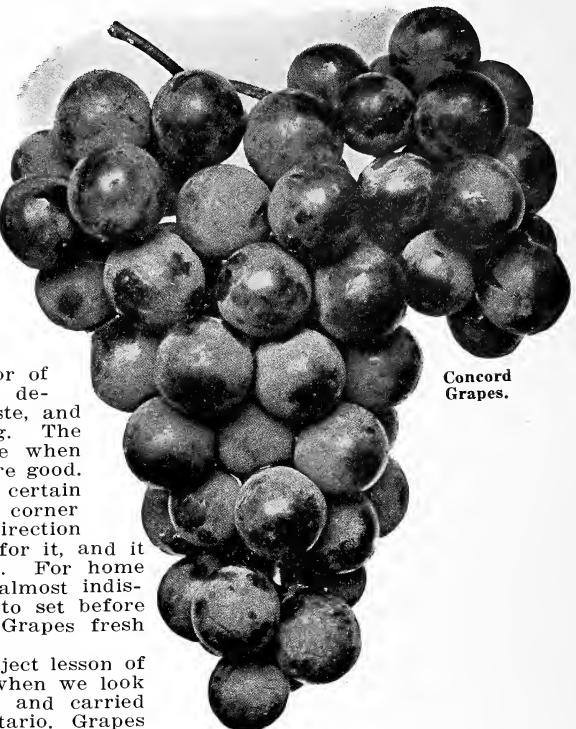
It is a big subject and we can only hint at some of the main facts here. But for home use or for money-making, Grapes offer their grower some wonderful rewards in pleasure and in profit, and are wonderfully easy to grow and sell.

If the subject is new to you, we shall be glad to advise you in anything our experience has taught us. If already acquainted with it, no suggestions on selection of soil, varieties, or culture will be needed. Plant more Grapes this year.

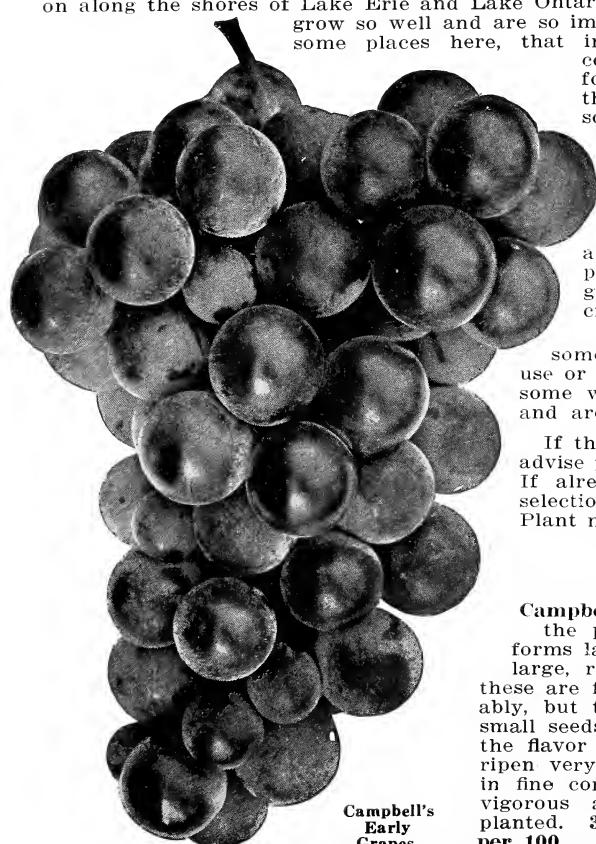
Black Grapes

Campbell's Early. This superb Grape is fulfilling the promise made for it remarkably well. It forms large and handsome clusters, thickly set with large, round berries, colored a light purple bloom; these are firm fleshed enough to keep and ship admirably, but the tender pulp parts readily from the few small seeds, a quality that is now greatly appreciated: the flavor is rich, sweet and delightful. The clusters ripen very early and hold their berries well, keeping in fine condition for a month or more. The vine is vigorous and bears abundantly. Should be widely planted. **30c each, \$2.50 per 10. 1-year extra, \$22.00 per 100.**

Campbell's
Early
Grapes.



Concord
Grapes.



Concord grapes, \$100.00 and upwards per ton. That's what growers were being paid for them the past season. A fair average yield per acre is two and one-half tons. We will sell you 500 vines, enough to set one acre for only \$35.00. Try an acre or more.



Niagara Grapes.

Concord. Fine old market leader, with large, handsome clusters of luscious grapes. Entirely hardy, very productive and reliable, succeeds well over a wide extent of country.

One of the best known grapes. September. 25c each; \$2.00 per 10; \$18.00 per 100. 1-year extra, \$10.00 per 100; \$70.00 per 1,000.

Moore's Early. Clusters of medium size; berries large, round, black, with heavy blue bloom. Desirable for market on account of its earliness; well suited to Canada and northern portions of the United States by its hardiness, but succeeds admirably in the South also. 40c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100; \$200.00 per 1,000.

Worden. This seedling of Concord is larger than the parent in bunch and berry; of better flavor, earlier, as hardy and healthy in every way, producing fine crops that command good prices. 30c each; \$2.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100; \$180.00 per 1,000.

Red Grapes

Agawam. Berries quite large, with thick skin, compactly set upon a large bunch; soft, sweet and sprightly; ripens early. Grows and bears well. 50c each.

Brighton. Dark red. The most desirable of the early Red Grapes. Very large and handsome. Clusters under favorable conditions are more uniform than those of any other grape. Plant near other varieties, as its blossoms do not always fertilize when alone. 50c each; \$4.00 per 10.

Delaware. A delicious little red table grape; juicy, sweet, hardy and productive. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

White Grapes

Niagara. A great yielder and of fine flavor; ripens early, cluster very solid; large vines. For a long time was the standard commercial sort. 35c each; \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100; \$200.00 per 1,000.



Delaware Grapes.



Plum Farmer Raspberries.

Berries

Briefly stated, Berries are one of the finest fruits, one of the best money-makers, and the immediate future is going to see them grown to an extent many times increased over what they have been during past years.

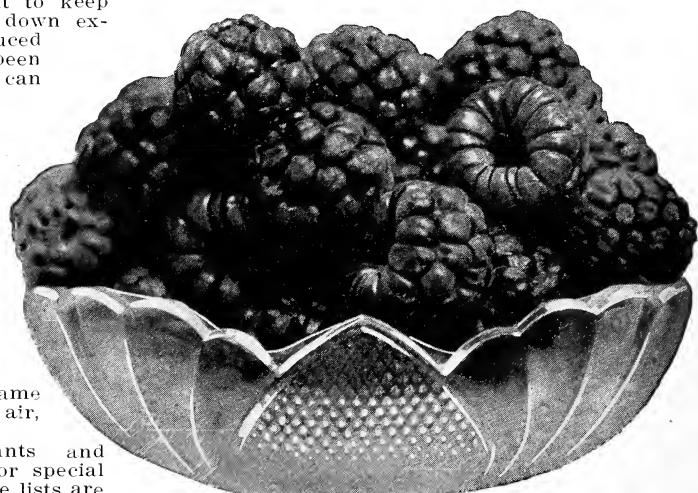
The demand for them will never be fully supplied, and prices will keep as high as they are now. Those who grow them will find that they have a product which is strongly called for by a direct current of popular favor.

These statements are based on the constantly increasing population, and on the largely increased proportionate use of berries and other fruit, fresh and canned or dried. There are more berry-eaters and each one eats a bigger share.

Our northern soil and climate will grow berries to perfection. In amount to an acre, in quality and in expense for producing, we can out-distance any other section. But to keep up quality and yield and to keep down expense, new varieties must be introduced and old ones improved. As it has been with all fruit-raising, those who can grow berries have been asleep to the splendid chances waiting for all who do it.

One valuable point about Berries is that they bear so soon. In two years they will be yielding full crops, and those who plant them—either for profit or pleasure—do not need to wait very long. Many farmers find Berries pay them more net cash than their wheat, corn or stock. And many business and professional men, whose time away from work is limited, find a great deal of recreation in Berry raising, which at the same time yields them country life and air, exercise and home fruit.

Blackberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries, each have their use for special purposes and all are needed. In these lists are the best kinds you can get and they are the finest plants.



Columbian Raspberries.

Raspberries and Blackberries

Here are small fruits which grow with little care, and are valuable in many ways. All the treatment they require is to be pruned each year after bearing is over, and the weeds and grass kept down. Of course, large crops of finer fruit will repay careful cultivation. They share to a large extent in the general increased use of fruit, as the fine flavor and better keeping qualities give a better chance for popularity in city markets. For home use they are fine, and many owners of farms will find that much money can be added to the yearly income from Blackberries and Raspberries. The two berries are quite distinct, yet their treatment and use is so nearly the same that we mention them together. They are equally hardy, equally good and desirable.

Raspberries

The efficiency of a Raspberry bed depends largely on two things. All old canes, and all but four or five new ones, in each bush, must be cut out right after the crop is harvested. The ground should be kept worked. A mulch of fine soil or dust should form the surface—never a crust, or a sod of either grass or weeds.

Blackcaps

Cumberland. The business Blackcap. It is of wonderful productiveness, producing regularly and uniformly very large crops. In size the fruit is simply enormous, far surpassing any other variety. The berries run seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. In quality it is similar and fully equal to the Gregg. It is unusually firm and is well adapted for long shipments. It is an unusually strong grower, throwing up stout, stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit. **90c per 10, \$1.25 per 25, \$4.00 per 100. \$27.50 per 1000.**

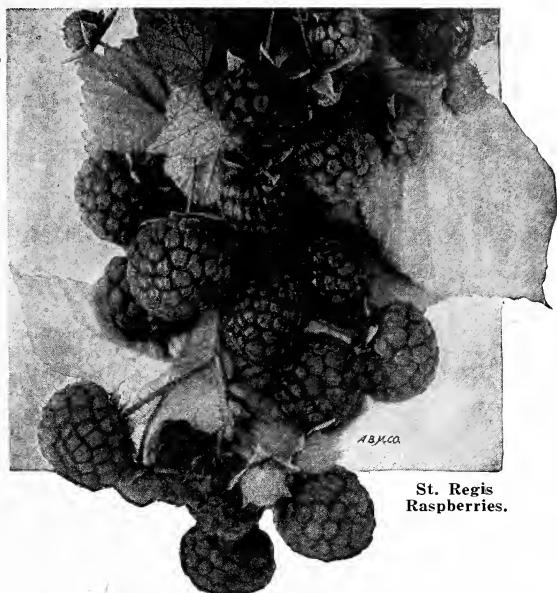
Gregg. The standard late sort. Very large, strong and thrifty. Good yielder. **90c per 10, \$1.25 per 25, \$5.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000.**

Kansas. A valuable second-early blackcap; so strong and hardy as to endure extremes of cold and drought, and yet bear heavy crops. The berries are large, showy, firm, of best quality, selling for the best prices. One of the best on our grounds. **90c per 10, \$1.25 per 25, \$5.00 per 100, \$30.00 per 1000.**

Plum Farmer. Although this is one of the newer introductions in Black Raspberries, it has come rapidly to the front and is in large demand by growers everywhere. This is pretty good evidence that it is a profitable variety to grow. It is being planted very heavily in this section, as it is early and therefore a big money maker for the growers. The berries are of large size and excellent quality, they are coal black but covered with some bloom which gives them a bluish appearance. The canes are strong growers and very hardy, and produce a very large crop of fruit which is matured quickly. **90c per 10, \$1.25 per 25, \$4.00 per 100, \$27.50 per 1000.**

Red and Purple

Columbian. A seedling of the Cuthbert, grown near the Gregg, and believed to be a cross between the two. Of the Schaffer type, but hardy even in Wisconsin. It is a most vigorous grower, canes 10 to 16 feet in length and often over an inch in diameter; fruit very large; color dark red bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem;



St. Regis
Raspberries.

seeds small; has a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry. **\$1.00 per 10, \$1.50 per 25, \$4.50 per 100, \$40.00 per 1000.**

Cuthbert. Cane tall, vigorous, healthy. Fruit bright crimson, firm. **90c per 10, \$1.25 per 25, \$4.00 per 100, \$30.00 per 1000.**

Golden Queen. Very large; rich yellow; vigorous, hardy, productive, splendid quality. **\$1.00 per 10, \$2.00 per 25, \$7.00 per 100.**

Marlboro. One of the hardest, earliest, largest and best market red berries. Fair quality, handsome color; great bearer, very vigorous and largely planted for market. **\$1.00 per 10, \$2.00 per 25, \$7.00 per 100.**

Miller. Bright red; large. Will not fade nor mature smaller toward end of season. Round, with small core; firm, not crumbly, rich. The bush bears early and prolifically and is entirely hardy. **90c per 10, \$1.25 per 25, \$4.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1000.**

St. Regis. This wonderful Everbearing Raspberry will give you a big crop of berries from July until frost. St. Regis begins ripening with the earliest red raspberries and continues bearing on the young canes all fall. Berries bright crimson, large size, sugary, rich with full raspberry flavor, very firm and a good shipper. Canes stocky, of good growth, with abundance of dark green, leathery foliage. St. Regis is a very heavy bearer in the regular raspberry season, and in addition continues bearing all summer and fall. **\$1.00 per 10, \$1.50 per 25, \$5.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000.**

King's Early. The King will ripen as early as any variety of raspberry and owing to its wonderful fruiting quality will continue after other varieties are gone. The berries are very large, firm, beautiful red color and very easily picked. The canes are perfectly hardy and we have never known King to winter kill. Early King is the most profitable variety of Red Raspberry grown and always brings the very top market price. Absolutely free from disease. **90c per 10, \$1.25 per 25, \$4.00 per 100, \$30.00 per 1000.**

Blackberries

Blower. New. It has been thoroughly tested for several seasons. Hardy, productive, the finest quality, and brings the highest price of all Blackberries. Has produced 2,694 berries on one bush, and 2,720 quarts on one-third acre. Large size; jet-black; good shipper, best quality and unexcelled productiveness are the main characteristics of this splendid new sort. **\$1.00 per 10, \$2.00 per 25, \$6.00 per 100, \$42.50 per 1000.**

Eldorado. The vines are very hardy and vigorous, enduring the winters of the far Northwest without injury, and their yield is enormous. The berries are large, jet-black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together; they are very sweet, melting, have no hard core and keep for eight or ten days after picking with quality unimpaired. Perhaps the most valuable sort in cultivation. **90c per 10, \$1.50 per 25, \$5.50 per 100, \$32.50 per 1000.**

Lucretia Dewberry. A trailing Blackberry; fine flavor; large fruit; very prolific. In size and quality it equals any of the tall-growing varieties. **\$1.00 per 10, \$6.00 per 100.**

Mersereau. Remarkably strong grower, upright, producing stout, stocky canes. Claimed to be the hardiest Blackberry, standing uninjured 20 degrees below zero without protection. An enormous producer of extra-size berries, which are brilliant black and retain their color; extra quality; sweet, rich and melting, without core. Ripens very early. **\$1.00 per 10, \$8.00 per 100.**

Snyder. Early; good quality; immensely prolific; fair size, black; fine. One of the hardiest. **\$1.00 per 10, \$6.00 per 100.**

Currants

Currants have a tart and spicy flavor which fills a place of its own in cooking, jellies and preserves. They are used to some extent for eating fresh, but the most money is to be made in supplying an increasing market demand



Eldorado Blackberries.

for the newer and better sorts. Planted about the home, they grow without much care and will yield big crops. The only trouble encountered will be with foliage worms, which are easily killed with hellebore.

Prices, except as noted, 2-year-old, 30c each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100. 1-year-old, in lots of 50 of a variety, \$15.00 per 100.

Cherry. The Standard Red Currant. Fruit very large; a fine upright grower; valuable for market and garden; splendid quality.

Fay's Prolific. One of the best and most popular red Currants. It is productive, hardy and vigorous; it will average larger than Cherry; of the finest quality, and brings best prices on the market; fruit bunches 3 to 5 inches long, easily picked.

London Market. A particularly valuable variety for northern climates. Is planted extensively in Michigan, and is regarded as one of the very best for that state. The plant is extremely hardy and vigorous and retains its foliage throughout the season. Beautiful color, large size and very heavy cropper. Ships well, and is excellent for market.

Perfection. Cross of Fay's Prolific with White Grape and combines the best qualities of both parents. In color it is a beautiful bright red and of a size larger than the Fay; the clusters average longer and the size of the berries is maintained to the end of the bunch. It is one of the most productive Currants we have ever known, and in quality it is superior to anything in the market today, being of a rich, mild, sub-acid flavor and having plenty of pulp with few seeds. It was awarded the Barry Medal of the Western New York Horticultural Society, in 1901, and the Pan-American Medal the same year, the highest award given any new fruit. Orders will be booked in the order in which they are received. All plants will be sent out under the introducer's seal. **40c each, \$3.50 per 10, \$30.00 per 100. 1-year, \$22.00 per 100.**

White Grape. Excellent for dessert use because of its mildly acid flavor and large, handsome clusters of golden green or white berries. Fruitful.



Perfection Currants.

Gooseberries

Here is a fruit which is capable of a very much wider use than it now has. The berries have a rich and delicious flavor, which can be classed with strawberries, peaches, and grapes. Big crops can be had with little care, and there is no reason for neglecting it. Market for all the surplus grown can always be easily found, and the prices received will be high enough to be very profitable.

American

These are characterized by extra hardness, vigor and freedom from mildew, enabling them to succeed well where the larger-fruited and tenderer English sorts succumb to disease. Useful for cooking when green or ripe, and good for canning. Prune closely every spring.

Downing. A large and handsome pale green berry of splendid quality for dessert or cooking. The bush is robust and seldom mildews. An excellent sort for family use and quite profitable for market. **2-year bushes, 40c each; \$3.25 per 10; \$28.00 per 100.**

Houghton. An enormously productive and always reliable old sort; of vigorous yet rather slender, spreading growth, not subject to mildew. Fruits of medium size; smooth; pale red; tender, and good. **2-year bushes, 40c each; \$3.25 per 10; \$28.00 per 100.**



Downing Gooseberries.

Mulberries

Mulberries make good hog feed when they grow well, and other stock, especially poultry, will eat them to advantage. The berries begin to ripen and drop in July and for a couple of months keep on growing and falling. In the South it is often claimed that each Mulberry bush is worth as much as ten bushels of corn every year.

Downing's Everbearing. The beauty of this as a lawn or street tree is quite enough to commend it, but in addition it yields an abundant supply of its large, valuable berries for about three months. **4 to 5 foot trees, \$1.00 each.**

New American. A sport from Downing and precisely like that well-known sort, but decidedly hardier. **4 to 5 foot trees, \$1.00 each.**

Russian. A hardy, rapid-growing tree, introduced from Russia by the Menonites; foliage abundant; valuable for windbreak. Fruit of little value. **4 to 6 foot trees, 75c each; \$6.00 per 10; \$40.00 per 100.**

Nut Trees

Black Walnut. **3 to 4 feet high, 90c each; \$8.00 per 10.**

Asparagus

Strong roots, 90c per 25; \$2.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1,000.

Conover's Colossal. This variety is much superior in size and quality to any of the old common sorts, being remarkably tender and fine flavored.

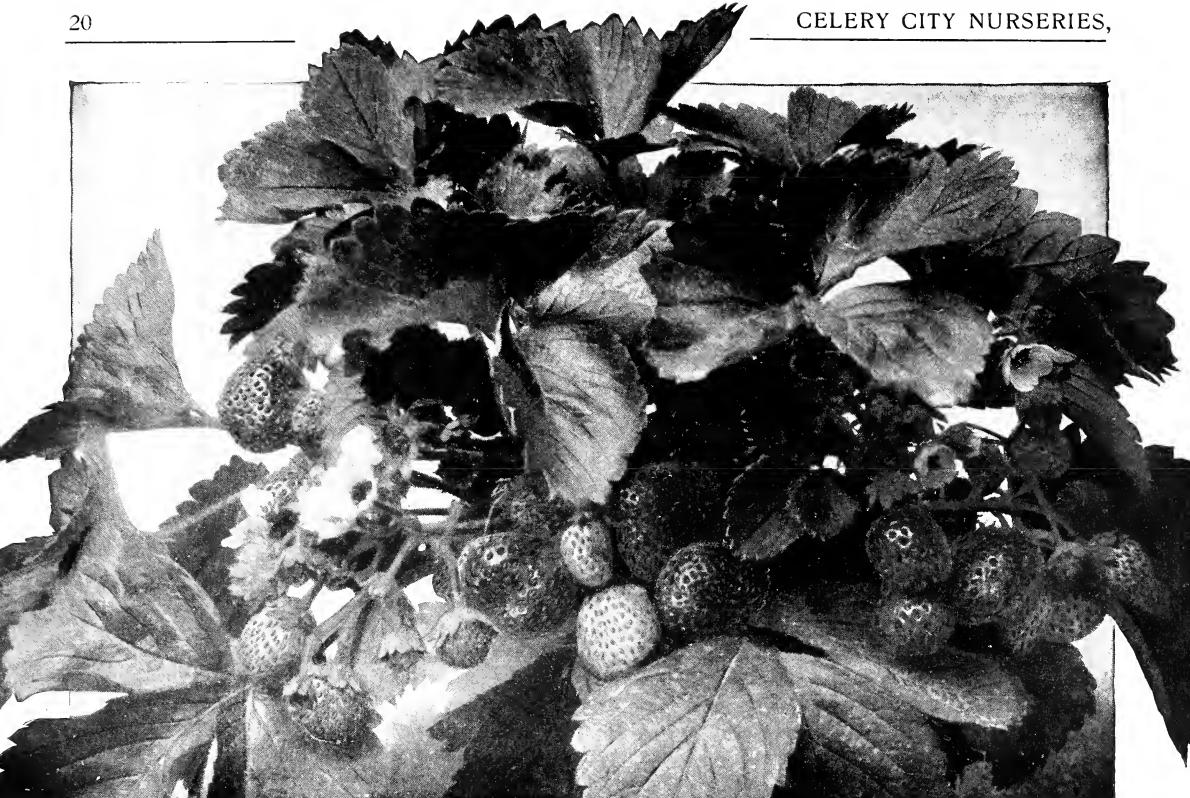
Palmetto. Until recently we believed that the Conover's Colossal was the best sort known, but we are now forced to concede that the Palmetto is earlier and a better yielder.

Rhubarb

Myatt's Linnaeus. Those who have never grown this variety, which is of superior quality, will hardly recognize the old "Pie Plant." It is early, tender, without being in the least tough or stringy, with a mild sub-acid flavor. Rhubarb is one of our most healthful vegetables. Early in the spring its distinctly acid flavor is quite acceptable. **18c each; \$1.25 for 10; \$9.00 per 100; \$65.00 per 1,000.**



Conover's Colossal Asparagus.



Improved Progressive Strawberries.

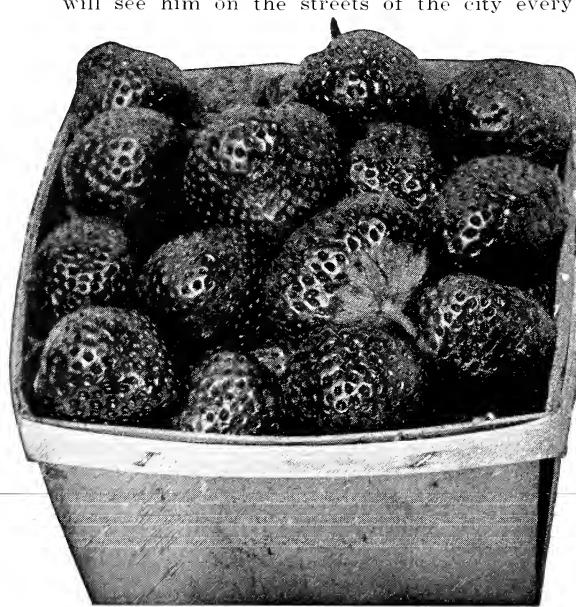
Strawberries

One of our customers near Grand Rapids, Michigan, tells us he makes \$15.00 per acre off his **Improved Progressives**. Please do not confuse this **Improved Progressive** with the common variety so generally catalogued. You will see him on the streets of the city every

day of the season with his Ford loaded with strawberries (**Improved Progressive**), which he sells at around fifty cents per quart during August, September, October, and November. Here is what he says about **Improved Progressive Everbearers**: "We obtained this variety from a grower who for years has been selecting his Progressive plants from hills he marked during fruiting season that produced extra quality berries, and in this way improved the variety until it would hardly be recognized as the Progressive. Fruit larger and sweeter, brilliant red in color, plant strong, vigorous, good pollinator for any standard imperfect variety, early or late. Not unusual to pick two quarts per plant the same Fall plants are set, beginning the last of July and continuing into November, and the next Spring is the first berry in the market and will produce as many quarts per square rod as any standard variety (barring none), besides as many more the same Fall. Should be in every garden."

This Grand Rapids strawberry specialist not only grows thousands of dollars worth of strawberry fruit, but millions of strawberry plants, which we believe to be the best obtainable in the United States. Money will buy no better, yet the prices are no higher than for the common run of plants so often catalogued.

Send us your orders for strawberry plants and we will ship them, fresh dug, direct to you by Parcel Post (large orders by Express) from this strawberry farm. Take no chances, buy of us and get the best strain of strawberry plants obtainable, and plants that are sturdy—guaranteed to reach you in perfect condition.



Kellogg's Prize.

Remember, we pay the postage on strawberry plants. The prices quoted are what they cost you, delivered to your door by the postman.

Varieties and Prices of Strawberry Plants

Postage Paid by Celery City Nurseries

Improved Progressive Everbearer. (Per.)
50, \$1.40; 100, \$2.35; 250, \$5.00; 500,
\$9.00; 1,000, \$17.00.

Premier. (Per.) The grandest and best extra early variety, early growing, a strong pollenizer, vigorous grower and heavy producer of extra large bright red berries of most delicious flavor. One of the longest season varieties known, beginning ripening with the earliest and continuing until the late sorts are through. Succeeds in all soils and climates. 50, 90c; 100, \$1.40; 250, \$3.00; 500, \$5.00; 1,000, \$9.00.

Dr. Burrill. (Per.) This new variety is a scientific cross of Senator Dunlap and the Crescent, with all the best qualities of both embodied in one. Fruit is large, dark red, of high quality, very firm, and of a beautiful even shade. Commences to ripen medium early and extends over a long season. 50, 90c; 100, \$1.30; 250, \$2.75; 500, \$4.75; 1,000, \$8.00.

Kellogg's Prize. (Imp.) This is one of the most productive very late berries we have seen. 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.40; 250, \$2.95; 500, \$4.85; 1,000, \$8.50.

Senator Dunlap. (Per.) A standard old variety and one of the best. 50, 90c; 100, \$1.30; 250, \$2.75; 500, \$4.75; 1,000, \$8.00.

Warfield. (Imp.) A variety of established reputation, but which is being crowded out of



Premier Strawberries.

first place by Dr. Burrill which is more productive and averages larger in size. Should always be planted in connection with a perfect flowering variety, of which Dr. Burrill is the best. 50, 90c; 100, \$1.30; 250, \$2.75; 500, \$4.75; 1,000, \$8.00.



Senator Dunlap Strawberries.



Ornamental Department

Making beautiful a home place with things that grow and bloom is so well understood and its value so generally appreciated that little comment is needed. Besides the direct money value added, it makes a home of a barn—which is a strong illustration, but one that brings out the point. There are thousands of homes about the country and in towns in which the one who lives there would be much better satisfied if it was a beautiful place, made cozy and attractive to him and his neighbors also, by handsome growing plants and shrubs and trees.

To have it so is neither expensive nor a great undertaking. It is a labor each owner will find interesting, and after it is done he will be well paid in real satisfaction.

Here we offer those things that are familiar to nearly everyone. To those who have had no personal knowledge of them growing, we say that any tree, shrub or plant offered here can be planted and made to grow without any great care. The prices have been reduced to the lowest market prices regardless of production costs. We are taking our losses now and you, the buyer, get the profit.

Mountain Ash

Rapid-growing tree, of fine, symmetrical outline. Upright or spreading branches, forming a pyramidal or round-topped crown. Leaves compound, with five ovate leaflets, dark green and lustrous above, whitened beneath, fading in autumn with tones of purple and yellow. A beautiful and desirable tree for street or park, and should be extensively planted. They thrive in almost any moist, fertile soil. 5 to 6 feet, \$1.00 each.

Beech

Purple-leaved. A fine lawn tree. Very beautiful purple foliage, turning to a purplish green in the fall. Contrasts well with foliage of other trees. 3 to 4 feet high, \$2.50.

Birch

Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. Grows 40 feet high in a graceful, pendent, slender form. The leaves are finely cut, almost like a fern, and the bark is white. The tree grows vigorously. 6 to 7 feet, \$2.50 each.

Catalpa

Hardy or Western Catalpa (*C. speciosa*). 30 to 40 feet. A valuable, upright, rapid growing tree, that is being extensively planted in the West for railroad ties, telegraph poles, etc. The flowers (which appear in June) are borne in large clusters, are creamy white, slightly mottled inside, and are followed by long, bean-like pods that remain on the tree during the winter. Leaves are very large, yellowish green. 8 feet, 75c each; 10 feet, \$1.00 each.

Bungei Catalpa (*C. Bungei*). A species from China; of dwarf habit, growing only 3 or 4 feet high. When grafted on stems 7 to 8 feet high, it forms a very effective umbrella-shaped tree. Not perfectly hardy in this latitude. 6 to 7 feet, \$2.00 each; \$3.50 a pair.

Crab

Bechtel's Double-flowering Crab. About the middle of May the trees are covered with beautiful, double, pink, sweet-scented flowers, that at a distance look like small roses. Tree is a moderate grower, hardy and of upright habit. One of the very best. \$1.00 each.



Catalpa Bungei.

Elm

American Elm. Large, lofty, limbs growing in wide, sweeping arches. Fine for long drives or lanes. 60 feet high. **6 to 8 feet, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10; \$70.00 per 100; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10; \$85.00 per 100.**

Horse Chestnut

Horse Chestnut. A fine tree, which grows slowly, but finally reaches 60 feet, and is handsome and desirable all the time. The glorious white flowers come in May. **5 to 6 feet, \$1.50 each.**

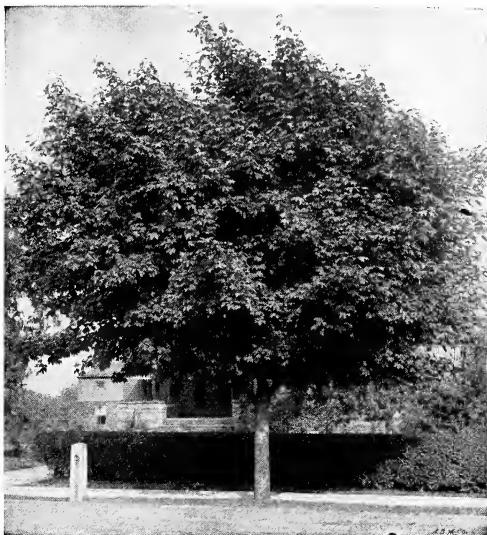
Maple

Ash-leaved Maple. Grows 25 feet high, with light green foliage and smooth, greenish gray bark. It is very hardy. **6 to 8 feet, \$1.00 each; \$8.00 per 10; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.25 each; \$10.00 per 10; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.60 each; \$15.00 per 10.**

Norway Maple. Without a doubt the finest large deciduous shade tree. It grows 40 feet tall, with large, round, handsome head, and dense dark green foliage which remains on the tree till late in the fall. Reliable everywhere. **8 to 10 feet, \$2.00 each; \$18.50 per 10; 10 to 12 feet, \$2.50 each; \$22.00 per 10.**

Red-leaved Maple (Schwedler's Maple). One of the most beautiful trees we know. Foliage in spring is brilliant purple, later changing to a rich dark green. Leaves on the new growth during the summer are bright purple, making the tree always beautiful. Similar in habit of growth to the Norway. **8 to 10 feet, \$3.50 each; \$30.00 per 10; 10 to 12 feet, \$5.00 each; \$45.00 per 10.**

Silver-leaved Maple. Where the quickest effect is wanted this tree is the best one. It is handsome with leaves silvery beneath and light green above. It grows extremely fast and reaches 60 feet. **6 to 8 feet, 70c each; \$6.50 per 10; \$50.00 per 100; 8 to 10 feet, 85c each; \$7.50 per 10; \$60.00 per 100; 10 to 12 feet, \$1.00 each; \$9.00 per 10; \$85.00 per 100.**



Norway Maple.

Poplar

Carolina Poplar. Grows 50 feet high, very quickly. The tree is very sturdy, and especially while young is handsome and useful. It is planted where quick effects are wanted. **5 to 6 feet, 40c each; \$3.50 per 10; 6 to 8 feet, 45c each; \$4.00 per 10; 8 to 10 feet, 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.**

Lombardy Poplar. Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form. Leaves glossy green above, silvery beneath. Always makes a striking feature in any landscape. **5 to 6 feet, 75c each.**

Weeping Trees

Weeping Maple. Has all the characteristics of other Maples and in addition droops somewhat like the better known weeping willow. **6 to 8 feet, \$1.50 each.**

Weeping Mulberry. This is the best dwarf Weeping tree. The branches droop gracefully clear to the ground. Handsome and odd. **\$2.50 each.**

Weeping Elm. **\$3.00 each.**

Weeping Willow. Well known and graceful. Grows to 40 feet. **\$1.00 each.**

Forest Tree Seedlings

As natural timber gets scarce, many individuals who own waste land, as well as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and other large firms, are planting millions of trees for ties and posts, etc. It is surprising how large an income can be had from a few acres of the right kind of timber, when it is properly handled. And the only expense is that for cutting and hauling it. Every farm should plant enough to supply posts and other such timber.

Catalpa speciosa. Very rapid grower. Blooms with white flowers. **12 to 18 inches, \$4.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000; 18 to 24 inches, \$6.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.**

Black Locust. A rapid grower and very lasting for posts. The tree is handsome and especially attractive in June when in bloom. **18 to 24 inches, \$6.00 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000; 12 to 18 inches, \$4.00 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000.**



American Elm.

Evergreens

Evergreens are beautiful all the year and form grand specimens in time. We strongly recommend our customers to plant more largely of the hardy sorts. Our stock is all carefully selected.

Arbor-Vitae - *Thuya*

American Arbor-vitae. A splendid native that grows well anywhere and thrives over a wide range of climate. The habit is erect and pyramidal. The foliage soft and light green in color. **2 to 3 feet, \$1.25 each; 10, \$11.00; 100, \$95.00. 3 to 4 feet, \$2.65 each; 10, \$25.00; 100, \$200.00. 4 to 5 feet, \$3.25 each; 10, \$30.00.**

Globe Arbor-vitae (T. globosa). Of dense, dwarf habit, globular in outline; color a pretty light green. **18 inches, \$2.00 each.**

Pyramidal Arbor-vitae. A densely branched Arbor-vitae, of perfectly columnar form. One of the most remarkable Evergreens in respect to its symmetry. Like the Irish Juniper, it holds its perfect fastigiate shape throughout life without trimming or pruning. It is perfectly hardy and will succeed anywhere that the American Arbor-vitae grows. **2 feet, \$2.00 each.**

Oriental Arbor-vitae. A low, bushy form of columnar or pyramidal habit. Foliage bright green in summer, changing to bronze and brown in winter. Useful as garden plants, and in tubs or vases, as porch plants. Very hardy and beautiful. **2 to 2½ feet, \$2.00 each.**

Hemlock - *Tsuga*

Hemlock Spruce (T. Canadensis). A graceful tree, with loose, open growth, and yew-like foliage. It can be kept in dense form if pruned. Prefers moist soil. 40 feet at maturity. Heavy round balls. **24 to 30 inch spread and 24 to 30 inches high, \$4.00 each.**

Juniper - *Juniperus*

Irish Juniper (J. Communis, var. *Hibernica*). A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense conical outline. **2 feet, \$2.00.**



American Arbor-vitae.

Pine - *Pinus*

An indispensable group of trees to the landscape beautifier, in their varied forms and adaptability. They are hardy, endowed with a peculiar rugged type of beauty, and carry with them a delightful pungent aroma.

Mugho Pine (P. *Mugho*). (Dwarf Mountain Pine.) Very distinct, leaves short, stiff, a little twisted and thickly distributed over the branches; does not grow tall, but spreads over the ground, generally assuming a globular form; very dense. **12 in. spread, \$2.25; 18 in. spread, \$3.25; 24 in. spread, \$4.25.**

Austrian or Black Pine (P. *Austriaca*). A native of Syria; tree robust, hardy, and spreading; leaves long, stiff and dark green; rapid growth; very valuable for this country. Height 40 to 50 feet. **2 to 3 feet, \$2.00.**

Scotch Pine (P. *Sylvestris*). A native of Europe; a fine, robust, rapid growing tree; stout, erect shoots; silvery green foliage; hardy. Height 40 to 50 ft. **2 to 3 ft., \$2.00.**

Spruce - *Picea*

Norway Spruce (P. *excelsa*). The most generally used of the evergreen trees. Useful for screens and windbreaks on account of its rapid growth. It makes a tall tree and as an individual tree, with room to develop, is of pyramidal, symmetrical growth, its lower branches sweeping the ground. **2 to 3 feet, \$1.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.50; 4 to 5 feet, \$4.00; 5 to 6 feet, \$5.00.**

Koster's Blue Spruce (P. *Pungens*, var. *Kosteriana*). A type of the Colorado Blue Spruce; it is the highest colored and most striking of all the Evergreens for lawn planting; the foliage is a rich and beautiful silvery blue; very hardy. **2 to 2½ feet, \$8.00.**

White Spruce (P. *Alba*). A native tree of medium size and pyramidal form; bark light colored and foliage silvery gray; very hardy variety. **2 to 3 feet, \$2.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$4.00.**

Colorado Spruce. Perhaps the most attractive conifer in our entire list of available species. It is entirely hardy, of comparatively rapid growth; has an elegant glaucous green tint, and a perfect outline. **1½ feet, \$2.50.**



Koster's Blue Spruce.

Shrubs

ALTHEA - See Rose of Sharon

Barberry - Berberis

Japanese Barberry (*Berberis Thunbergii*). This is a low shrub, with brown, horizontal branches growing so thick and matted that, even though the leaves fall in winter, the hedge still is dense. Add to that the appearance of the bright scarlet berries growing almost as thick as leaves and fresh till spring and you have an idea of its winter garb. In the summer there are hosts of little pale yellow flowers among small, round foliage. It grows 3 feet high only. **12 to 18 inches, 40c; \$3.50 per 10; \$30.00 per 100.**

Butterfly Bush - Buddleia

Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac (*B. Veitchiana Magnifica*). A very attractive new addition to the flowering plants. While a perennial in habit, yet because of its vigor and size, it is used largely in shrub plantings. The tops in severe winter will freeze back, but it pushes with such renewed vigor this is not harmful. The flowers are borne on the tips of every bit of new growth, and in August the plants are masses of purple and violet flowers, very conspicuous, that attract butterflies. **50c each.**

Deutzia

Called Japanese Snow Flower by some. This graceful shrub, with its slender branches and dainty white flowers, is showy, ornamental and succeeds remarkably well in giving a "different" touch to its corner. The foliage is notched and the blossoms are borne in sprays in the early spring. The shrub is easy to keep growing and does well in any well-drained soil. **50c each.**

Elder, Golden

One of the best yellow foliage plants. Retains its color the entire season and is very conspicuous in every planting. Quick to establish itself, robust grower and attractive. **65c each.**

Fringe, Purple or Smoke Tree - Rhus (Cotinus)

A small tree with pale purple flowers, borne in loose panicles. Highly ornamental in autumn, when foliage assumes brilliant coloring. **95c each.**

Hydrangeas

Arborescens (Hills of Snow). A grand addition to the summer-flowering hardy shrubs, dwarfing the show of other sorts in July and August by the magnitude and profusion of its flower heads. **75c each.**

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora. One of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It attains a height of 5 to 6 feet and is perfectly hardy everywhere. The flowers are white, borne in immense pyramidal panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in August and continues until October. The plant should be cut back every spring at least half a season's growth, as the flowers are borne on new wood and are much finer when the plant is treated in this way. One of the finest shrubs, and valuable on account of its late-flowering properties. Tree form, **\$1.50 each; bush form, 75c each.**



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

Lilacs

Lilacs are such old and intimate friends that it seems they would not need to be described. Yet the intrinsic worth of these flowers with their white, pink, blue, purple, and lilac tints, in May, and a perfume that permeates the very air for quite a distance beyond the tips of the heart-shaped leaves, is something the enjoyment of which will not cloy, even while other flowers come and go on waves of popular favor. It is a very upright shrub, easily grown and at home in any soil.

Lilac (Persian). Small foliage and bright purple flowers. **75c each.**

Lilac (Purple). The well known old-fashioned variety with purple fragrant flowers in May. **50c each.**

Chas. X. Red. **\$1.00 each.**

Souvenir de Ludwig Spaeth. Dark purplish red flowers, large, and in long panicles. A distinct, superb sort that will give great satisfaction. **\$1.00 each.**

Bush Honeysuckle

A very vigorous-growing shrub, often 8 to 10 feet tall. There are billows and clouds of fragrant white and pink flowers late in the spring. As soon as they fall, just as many red and orange berries come, and these fairly make the landscape glow with life. Come in three colors. **50c each.**

Mock Orange - Syringa

S. coronarius. For a tall screen, plant Mock Orange. It grows 10 feet high, thick and dense and does not shoot up into the air. The flowers come in May and June and are rich, a creamy white, and deliciously perfumed. There are plenty of them, too. Mock Orange adds beauty and grace to its surroundings. **50c each.**

Rose of Sharon - Althaea

From midsummer till frost, at a time when most other shrubs are over their bloom time, this one produces an abundance of both single and double, large, showy flowers in all shades from pure white to rich purple. The shrub is tall, as high as 6 and 7 feet; the foliage is very richly colored and graceful. **Bush form, 65c; tree form, \$1.25.**

Order early. Although we have cut prices all to pieces this season, nursery stock continues to be very scarce, due to the shortage of seedlings in France during and following the period of the War. Do not delay placing your order if you wish to be certain of getting the varieties you want.



Spirea Van Houttei.

Snowball

Common Snowball. The old-fashioned snowball and always popular. Its large, globular clusters of pure white flowers in May and June have made it a conspicuous shrub in the garden for many generations. **50c each.**

Japanese Snowball. Handsome olive foliage and the flowers are larger and of a purer white than the common snowball. They are also borne in denser heads and show beautifully against the foliage. **\$1.00 each.**

Spirea

This is one of the largest groups of flowering shrubs; their flowering period is more extended than that of any other group.

Anthony Waterer. May to September; heads of crimson flowers. Dwarf. **65c each.**

Opulifolia Aurea (Golden-leaved). Yellow tinted foliage and white flowers. **60c each.**

Frobelia. Dwarf, and similar to A. Waterer, but a trifle taller than the type, with broader leaves. Bright crimson flowers in dense corymbs during July and August. **65c each.**

S. prunifolia (Bridal Wreath). Flowers white, early and very double. Foliage turns bronze in autumn. **65c each.**

S. Thunbergii (Snow Garland). An extra early flowering type of graceful form. Leaves light green, drooping; flowers white; rather dwarf, but desirable. Fine for bordering. **65c each.**

Spirea Van Houttei. A variety of Bridal Wreath. Probably the most beautiful of Spireas. In May and June the arching branches are actually covered with little white flowers. The foliage is beautiful. Spirea has been much used for making wreaths and garlands. The shrub grows to 6 feet, is hardy and is much planted for borders and single specimens. Perfectly hardy, vigorous grower and fine for fancy hedge and as a screen. Small size, **1½ to 2 feet high, 35c.** Larger specimens, **3 to 4 feet high and bushy, 85c.** Good size, **2½ feet high, 50c.**

Symporicarpos - Snowberry; Coralberry

Native shrubs of low, upright habit, good for planting in shady nooks or massing underneath some taller growing sorts. They are particularly ornamental in late summer, when their crowded clusters of handsome berries are at their best.

White. Highly valued for use in densely shaded locations; inconspicuous rose-colored flowers in June and July, followed by large clusters of milk white fruits that remain far into autumn. **50c each.**

Red. The flowers are borne in dense terminal spikes. They are followed in late summer by dark purplish red berries, smaller than the fruit of White Snowberry and hanging in close clusters. Well adapted for shady places. **50c each.**

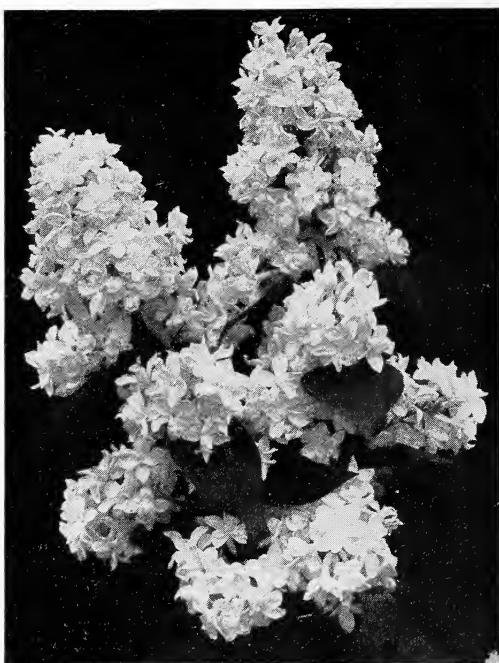
Viburnum

Lantana. White flowers; clusters of bright red fruit, changing to black. **65c each.**

Opulus (High Bush Cranberry). This handsome shrub has bright red fruits; are in some sections used as a substitute for the cranberry. Large, healthy leaves; free from insect attacks. **65c each.**

Weigelia

The white, pink, and rose-colored—even crimson sometimes—flowers, and variegated foliage lend a lively and effective tone to solid greenery. The blooms come in June and July, after lilacs and others are gone. The shrub has spreading, arching branches and prefers partly shaded places. Fine among spruces, pines, and rhododendron. Height 5 feet. Very hardy. Three colors. **Pink, 60c; Red, 75c; White, 60c each.**



Purple Lilac.

Vines

Hall's Japan Honeysuckle (Lonicera Halliana).

In the class with the most beautiful porch ornaments which thrive in this section. It is nearly an evergreen—dropping its leaves only when the new leaves are coming in the spring. Grows to a good height, and bears white and yellow tubular flowers which are very fragrant and come in the greatest abundance. One of its characteristics is to continue blooming generously all summer and then at the end of the season finish with a burst of bloom, which fills the air in all the neighborhood with delicious honeysuckle fragrance. 50c each.

Japanese, or Boston Ivy (Ampelopsis Veitchii).

A graceful vine that will transform an ugly building or fence or bank into a place of beauty. It will grow well in almost any soil, from northern Canadian points south to Texas, and it climbs very fast. There are three leaves in a cluster, and while the blossoms are inconspicuous, it bears many bunches of blue berries which add to the general attractiveness. Before the leaves fall in autumn they color brilliantly and certainly look fine. The vine climbs by disk tendrils and is the thing for a porch. 50c each, \$4.50 per 10, \$35.00 per 100.

Matrimony Vine. This is really a plant which will serve both as a shrub and as a vine, according as it is trained, and it will be very handsome in either form, too. For single specimens it is high growing, neat and slim. As a vine, it will creep over walls or embankments, over fences or trellises; branches are long, slender and thorny, with gray-green leaves, purple-tinted flowers and thousands of scarlet or dull red berries. 50c each, \$4.50 per 10.

Purple Wistaria. A rapid-growing vine of much merit for many purposes. It is hardy, grows fast and tall, with handsome peacock green leaves and purple flowers in 6- to 12-inch, down-hanging clusters. It is very fine indeed. 75c each.

Dutchman's Pipe (Aristolochia Siphon). A rapid-growing vine, with magnificent foliage, 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers. \$1.50 each.

Trumpet Vine (Bignonia). A robust, woody vine, twining tightly with numerous tendrils along its stems. Leaves are dark green. Very desirable for covering summer houses, arbors, trees or rustic bridges. 50c each.

Clematis

Henryi. A creamy white sort; robust, free flowering and otherwise the same as the



Boston Ivy.

better known blue-flowered kind. 2 year, \$1.00 each.

Jackmani. The well known, large flowering blue Clematis. The flowers, when fully expanded, measure 4 to 6 inches in diameter, are intense violet purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It blooms continually from July until cut off by frosts. The plant is hardy, of fairly quick growth and an abundant and successful bloomer. 2 year, strong field grown plants, \$1.00 each.

Mme. Edouard Andre. This one is violet red, dark, handsome, rich. The vine will give such a lavish and luxurious tone to its corner that each flower reminds one of a bit of polished colored marble. 2 year, \$1.00 each.

Paniculata. The small flowering, sweet-scented Japan Clematis. One of the most vigorous, beautiful and desirable of all climbers. It is a very rapid grower and desirable wherever a strong growing vine is needed on walls, verandas, fences, etc. In late summer it produces dense sheets of medium size, pure white flowers, of the most pleasing fragrance. Will grow in almost any soil and is entirely free from blight and insects. 2 year, strong field grown plants, 60c each; \$5.00 per 10; \$40.00 per 100.

Hedge Plants

More can be added to the value of a home property, in a town or in the country, with hedges, than with anything else that could be bought with the same amount of money.

By planting a hedge about the borders of a lawn (it can be kept low or let go high, as a screen), a heretofore bare-looking place can be made very attractive. City lots can be divided by hedging, with fine effect. In dozens of different ways that will suggest themselves to those who have property, hedging can be used with profit.

It is so easy to set a hedge, and it requires so little care to keep it in perfect condition that the wonder is why more is not planted. Here are the best plants for the purpose, each having its own special points of merit. We recommend California Privet and Arbor-vitae as being the best for most situations.

Amoor River Privet. Very hardy. 2 year.

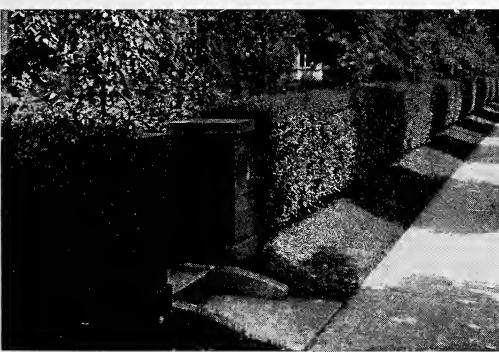
\$18.00 per 100.

California Privet. 2 year, well-branched. 15c each; \$1.00 per 10; \$8.00 per 100.

Norway Spruce. 12 to 15 in. \$3.50 per 100; \$30.00 per 1,000.

Arbor-vitae. 12 to 15 in. \$3.00 per 10; \$25.00 per 100.

Honey Locust. 12 to 18 in. \$2.50 per 100; \$20.00 per 1,000.



California Privet.

Hardy Perennial Plants

Hardy Perennials are ideal flowers for the home grounds, give great satisfaction when used for borders, along the front of shrubberies, along driveways and walks; do not have to be taken up in winter and replanted the next year. They are the "old-fashioned" hardy garden plants, always beautiful, and a quantity of them should be found in every garden. We list the most desirable species, all showy, beautiful plants, easy of culture and of various seasons of flowering, from May to November. **Prices of all varieties, 22c each; \$2.00 per 10; except as noted.**

Achillea (The Pearl). Strong, showy heads of pure white double flowers, borne in great profusion. June-September.

Anchusa (Dropmore). Strong, vigorous plant, with large, gentian blue flowers during June and August.

Anemone (Whirlwind). Showy autumn-blooming plant, very hardy, blooms freely from August till cut down by frost. Semi-double, white. **30c each.**

Anemone (Queen Charlotte). Very large, semi-double flowers of a soft silvery pink. **30c each.**

Aquilegia (Columbine). Plants of elegant habit, free flowering, both single and double varieties in many colors, blooming in spring and early summer.

Campanula (Bluebells). The beauty of the Bluebell is well known and the plants are most hardy, very easily grown.

Caryopteris (Blue Spirea). Low, free blooming plant producing lavender-blue flowers in large, dense cymes from August to Nov.

Coreopsis Grandiflora. Splendid hardy plant, rich golden-yellow flowers from early summer until fall.

Chrysanthemum. Beautiful plants that produce a profusion of bloom in a wide range of form and color at a time when other plants have been nipped by frost.

Daisy (Shasta). Large, snowy-white flowers in bloom all summer.

Delphinium (Larkspur). Beautiful hardy plants grown in borders for their stately habit and handsome spikes of light and dark blue flowers. June till early fall.

Dianthus (Sweet William). Old time favorites, bearing during May and June a profusion of round-topped clusters of flowers of all shades of red and pink to white.

Digitalis, **Foxglove**, **Fairy or Witch's Fingers** (*D. purpurea*). July. This variety is not grown in separate colors, but generally produces flowers which range in color from white, creamy white, rose, and pink to purplish-red.

Dicentra (Bleeding-Heart). Heart-shaped, rose-colored flowers in drooping spikes, in early summer. **60c each.**

Gaillardia (Blanket Flower). Large showy flowers, yellow and orange-red, from early summer to November.

Gypsophila (Baby's Breath). Masses of minute, pure white flowers during June and July.

Hibiscus (Mallow). A very showy plant in any position but succeeds especially well in damp places. Very large, single, hollyhock-like flowers produced during the entire summer. About 5 feet. Red, white, and pink. **30c each.**

Hollyhocks. Single and double in a wide range of colors. July and August.

Iberis (Hardy Candytuft). Covered with clusters of fragrant white flowers in early spring.

Lobelia (Cardinal Flower). Intense scarlet blooms opening along tall spikes in July and August.

Lychnis (Maltese Cross). Old-fashioned flowers of easy culture.



Ceres Peony.

Monarda (Oswego Tea). Compact heads of bright red flowers. June-August.

Papaver (Oriental Poppy). Showiest of all poppies, large scarlet and red flowers on long stems.

Platycodon (Balloon Flower). Star-shaped, bluish flowers, very large. June-July.

Rudbeckia (Golden Glow). Magnificent border plant with masses of double golden-yellow flowers. Aug.-Sept.

Stokesia (Cornflower Aster.). Handsome plant with large flowers of fine sky-blue color. July to early fall.

Tritoma (Red-hot Poker or Flame Flower). Tall spikes surmounted by brilliant orange-scarlet flower heads. August and September. **30c each.**

Yucca (Adam's Needle). Tropical looking plant with immense, pyramidal clusters of creamy flowers. June-July. **30c each.**

Cannas

The only drawback to the growing of Cannas is the difficulty of keeping them over winter. If allowed to get too dry they shrivel and die; if kept too wet they rot, but they make such a tropical effect planted in beds or in borders that it is well worth the little cost even if new plants had to be purchased every year. Give us the colors you want and whether tall or dwarf varieties and we will make good selection. Round beds are very effective. It takes 19 plants for a bed 7 feet in diameter and 37 plants for a bed 10 feet in diameter. One plant in center and first row 18 inches from center plant and 18 inches apart in row takes 6 plants for first row and 12 plants for second row, making 18 plants for the 7-foot bed, and 18 plants for third row, making 37 plants for 10-foot bed. **25c each; \$2.00 per 10.**

Peony - *Paeonia*

Peonies succeed admirably in any loamy soil and may be made to thrive in the shady parts of the lawn where other flowering plants refuse to bloom. For bordering walks and driveways and for the flower garden, an assortment of Peonies is quite indispensable. Our list includes some of the choicest varieties that have been tested on our grounds. By making proper selection, the blooming period may be extended in many locations from the middle of May to the end of June. They offer a range of color from pure white to deep purple, and many of them are fragrant.

Prices of all Peonies, except as noted, 50c each; \$4.50 per 10.

Berlioz. Light carmine rose, tipped silver. Free bloomer. Late midseason.

Ceres. Center minutely flecked scarlet, red stigmas. Free bloomer. Very good red.

Carnica Triumphans. Guards and crown pale pink, collar amber white. Midseason.

Duchess de Nemours (Calot). Pure white crown, sulphur white collar, no crimson flecks. Very free bloomer. Early.

De Candolle. Uniform bright lilac purple. Very free bloomer. Late midseason.

Edulis Superba. Fine, brilliant pink; fragrant, early.

Festiva Maxima. Pure white center, prominently flecked crimson; outer petals sometimes faint lilac on first opening. Early.

General Hooker. Uniform dark Tyrian rose, slightly tipped silver. Free bloomer. Midseason. Good.

Helena Leslie. Large, white guard petals with primrose yellow center. Free bloomer. Extra fine. **\$1.00 each.**

Lamartine. Pale lilac rose, center shaded darker, guards and collar fading to rose white. Midseason. **\$1.00 each.**

Leonic. Very soft flesh color; of handsome form. **\$1.00 each.**

Louis Van Houtte. Deep carmine rose. Very brilliant coloring. Late.

Novelty. Cream, flushed pink. Early. **\$1.00 each.**

Prince de Salm Dyck. Violet rose with cream white center petals throughout. Midseason.

Violacea. Large, convex bloom; violaceous red.

Hardy Phlox

Prices of all varieties of Phlox, 30c each; \$2.75 per 10.

R. P. Struthers. Crimson pink, dark center.

Von Lassburg. Purest white, very large.

Baron Von Dedem. Deep coral red.

Pantheon. Bright carmine rose, very large.

Bridesmaid. Tall white, red eye.

Rynstrom. Lively shade of rose pink.

Liberty Iris

Prices of all kinds of Liberty Iris, 20c each; \$1.50 per 10.

This is one of our finest hardy perennial plants, known before the war as German Iris or *Fleur-de-Lis*. From a large collection we selected the following varieties covering a beautiful and wide range of colors:

Celeste. Pale blue.

Purple Prince. Purple.

Azurine. Sky blue.

Maroon. Red and gold.

Bird of Paradise. Creamy white, yellow center.

Honorabilis. Brown and yellow.

Liberty Iris. Brown and Old Gold.



A Bouquet
of Gladioli.

As a Cut
Flower the
Gladioli
Will Stay
Fresh for
Two Weeks.

Dahlias

The Dahlia is now taking its place in the front ranks of summer-flowering plants. This is largely due to the splendid new sorts that are being brought out in the Cactus and Decorative class, and we might also say the Single and Collarette. There is nothing else that can equal them in range of color and abundance of bloom. The Decorative and Single varieties are especially fine for cut-flowers. Our roots are all field-grown and produce strong, flowering plants the first season. **22c each; \$2.00 per 10.**

Gladioli Bulbs For Spring Planting

This is a class of Summer-flowering bulbs which is valuable for its magnificent show of bloom in the gardens, and for its generous supply of cut flowers. There is absolutely nothing that is more attractive or more satisfactory than the gladioli. They will thrive in any good garden soil, but amply repay extra care and feeding by larger size and greater beauty of individual flower. Bulbs should be planted during April or May, four inches apart and from three to four inches deep. Before freezing weather in the Fall, dig and store in a frost proof place.

Celery City Nurseries Special Mixture of Large Flowered Gladioli

It is not necessary to pay fancy prices for special varieties which, because of being highly rated, demand extravagant prices. We offer this season, this fine mixture, made up of many of the best varieties of gladioli and sold at a price which is within the reach of all lovers of flowers. Grow more gladioli for cut flowers. You will be more than repaid in the shape of a bountiful supply of gorgeous flowers of a By mail, 25 for \$1.00; 50 for \$1.85; 100 for \$3.50. Postage paid by Celery City Nurseries.

Roses

Roses are the most beautiful of flowers and are among the easiest to raise. We have given great care to the culture of the plants we offer and the following list will be found worthy and well suited to our climate.

The very best time to plant Roses, herbaceous plants and shrubs is in the autumn when the life element in them is returning to the roots, and the plant is settling down for its winter sleep. A whole year's growth may be gained in this way, and the plant invariably becomes stronger, sturdier and more prolific in producing flowers. But the planting should not be left until too late in the season. The sooner after the first of September it is done, the better. Planted this fall, Roses, herbaceous plants and early flowering shrubs will bloom profusely early next spring and summer, while if they are planted in the spring, they will not bloom much until the following year.

Our plants are all hardy, field grown, 2- and 3-year old stock.

Hardy Climbing Roses

Baltimore Belle. Flowers pale blush, nearly white; double; in large clusters. Blooms very freely. Plant is a strong grower and hardy. 75c each.

Prairie Queen. An old standard variety and very popular. Flowers bright red, globular, large, and compact. Very strong grower. 75c each.

Flower of Fairfield. Of the numerous varieties raised in the last few years, it is doubtless one of the best. Its flowers, which are produced in marvelous profusion, are of a fine crimson color and more brilliant than the common Crimson Rambler. The growth is vigorous, flowering freely and continuously throughout the season. 75c each.

Tausendschön (Thousand Beauties). New. Covered with bright blossoms of every imaginable shade from white to deep pink, borne in clusters; quite double. 75c each.

Climbing American Beauty. Rosy crimson, same exquisite fragrance as old American Beauty. Flowers large, very free bloomer. 75c each.

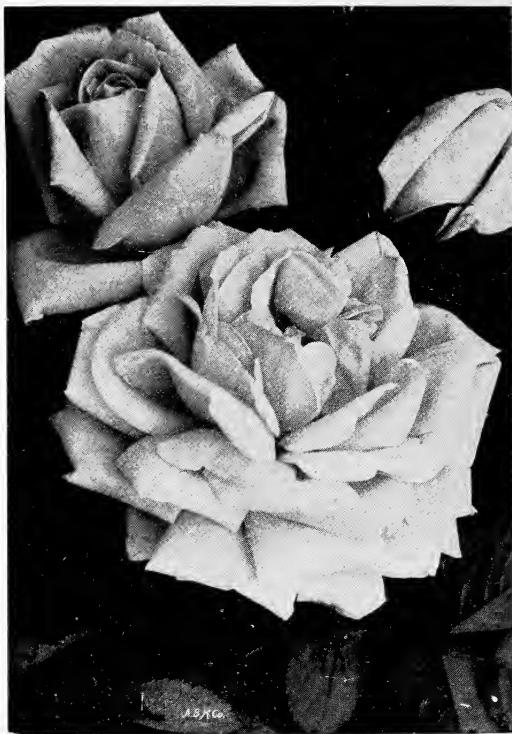
Dr. W. Van Fleet. A superb variety. Flowers full and double, of delicate perfume, will run 4 inches and over in diameter when open; buds pointed; color a remarkable shade of flesh pink on outer surface, deepening to rosy flesh in center. 75c each.

Silver Moon. Grand new white climbing Rose. Clear, silvery white, with centers a mass of bright yellow stamens, giving a wonderful contrast. Petals of splendid substance, beautifully cupped. Exceedingly large, fragrant flowers. Vigorous grower and very free blooming. 75c each.

Rambler Roses

No class of Roses has come into popular favor so rapidly as these. They are of hardy, sturdy nature; vigorous and quick growing, producing lovely flowers in truly wonderful profusion. The flowers are borne in immense clusters, each one forming a nice bouquet in itself. Hardy everywhere.

Crimson Rambler. The most popular climbing Rose ever introduced. It is so generally seen everywhere that the rich profusion of



Frau Karl Druschi.

vivid crimson clusters of flowers are familiar to everyone. The heavy canes will climb 15 to 25 feet in a season, and the glowing particles of bloom remain on a long time without losing their brightness. 70c each.

Dorothy Perkins. Clear, transparent flowers growing in large clusters of 30 to 40 each. They have daintily crinkled petals and the bush is one of the best climbers grown. Customers choice of three colors: Pink—Red—White. 70c each.

Dwarf Baby Rambler Roses

Always in bloom, from early spring until frost comes. Baby Ramblers greet you cheerfully at your home every day. They grow 15 inches high and are fine indeed for dwarf hedges, for massing in beds, or for single specimens in the open or in pots. They bear flowers abundantly, which always come in clusters of shining color.

Crimson Baby Rambler. Imagine a Rose like the Crimson Rambler would be if only 20 inches high—blooming every day in the year under the right conditions, with immense clusters of clear, brilliant, ruby red flowers, even more striking than Azalea. Superb for single specimens, dwarf hedges and for bedding. 70c each.

White Baby Rambler. Has all the characteristics of Crimson Roses but the flowers are pure white and just as fragrant as a General Jacqueminot. 80c each.

Pink Baby Rambler. Large clusters of shining, brilliant pink flowers. Entirely hardy. Among the most useful and ornamental Roses ever introduced. 80c each.

Buy Celery City trees and shrubbery because they are cheapest and best. If you have tried others and are not satisfied, try Celery City Nurseries. Try Celery City Nurseries anyway.
Parents can do nothing better than to set aside a small parcel of land for each child, to be used in caring for and bringing into fruition a few trees and plants. It will pay many fold.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

These Roses combine hardiness, vigor of growth and size of flower, with greatest variety in colors and form. They are very popular and the most useful of all Roses and particularly valuable for beds or borders in the northern and middle states. If you like Roses, set out a row or two of these and you will be well repaid. Plants should be set 15 to 20 inches apart. We furnish only field grown, 2- and 3-year-old, well-rooted plants, which are the best for all purposes. We name below the hardiest and best varieties for this section.

Anne de Diesbach. Beautiful shade of carmine; very large and fragrant; quite hardy and a good forcer. **70c each.**

Coquette des Alps. Large, full, finely formed flowers; pure white, but sometimes faintly tinted with pale blush. The bush is a profuse bloomer, very hardy and ornamental in every way. **70c each.**

Earl of Dufferin. These flowers are velvety crimson, beautifully shaded with rich maroon. Large, full and fragrant. Bush is not an extreme grower, but does well with proper care. **70c each.**

Franz Karl Druschkis (Snow Queen; White American Beauty). The finest snow white hybrid perpetual Rose. Very fine, double, and durable flowers, and large, long-pointed buds of first-class form. The open flowers are very large, perfectly double and delightfully fragrant; petals are shell-shaped. These qualities in the flower, and a big, vigorous, compact, leathery foliage, bush blooming continuously and abundantly, at last give us a Rose whose desirability and value we could not possibly overstate. In our opinion it is the grandest new Rose that has been introduced in many a year. Certainly no other white Rose can begin to compare with it. **70c each.**

General Jacqueminot. Bright crimson; perfect; medium-size flowers, very much perfumed and very handsome and brilliant in the bud. General Jack blooms early and profusely; grows vigorously, with a compact habit and has handsome pointed leaves. An old favorite. **70c each.**

Harrison's Yellow. A rather rare Rose; one of the finest. It is pure, deep yellow and has very rich coloring, found in few flowers. The bush is hardy and easily taken care of. **75c each.**

Marshall P. Wilder. Extra large, full deep red; a free bloomer and very handsome.

Mrs. John Laing. This Rose is a silky pink, which shows different in varying lights. Finely formed, large, double, very sweet flowers, on long stems. The quick growing bush blooms nearly equal to the monthly Roses. One of the best Hybrid Perpetuals for all outside purpose, also desirable for forcing. **70c each.**

Paul Neyron. The largest Rose in cultivation. Sometimes called the Paeony Rose. Color light, smoky rose; flowers are very double and full, delightfully fragrant. The plant makes a strong, healthy growth, and has clean, glossy foliage. Blooms very good from June until late October. **70c each.**

Prince Camille de Rohan. A deep blood red and maroon; the very darkest of all Roses, appearing almost black at a little distance. As flowers mature they take on a smoky tinge—certainly a splendid coloring. Blooms double, fragrant and of medium size. Bush



Ulrich Brunner.

free grower with spreading habit; hardy and generous bearer. **70c each.**

Soleil d' Or (Sun of Gold). A strong, hardy rose; large, full and double; golden orange yellow tinged with red and rosy pink; a magnificent rose. **85c each.**

Ulrich Brunner. Seedling from Paul Neyron. Extra large, bold flowers; full and globular, very fragrant; petals large and of good substance; color rich, glowing cherry, elegantly mingled with scarlet. Vigorous, healthy and blooms freely. One of the best and finest hardy Roses. **70c each.**

Everblooming Roses - Hybrid Teas

Price, 90c each; \$8.50 per 10, except as noted.

Columbia. A beautiful, true pink; deepening as it matures to a warm, glowing tone, which is enduring. Its usual double petalage and substance make it a good summer Rose, while the great size, color and long (almost thornless) stems mark it as a superior cutting variety.

Edward Mawley. The finest of all dark crimson Roses.

Gruss an Teplitz. Brilliant scarlet, shading to velvety crimson.

General McArthur. Strong, vigorous, branching freely, producing its wonderful blooms profusely from May until October, of full scarlet color. Every shoot carries a large, double, well-formed flower of exquisite fragrance and lasting quality.

George Dickson. Velvety scarlet crimson, deeply veined maroon, reflex of petals bright scarlet.

Heinrich Munch. Soft pink, very large and full; vigorous, fine for forcing in pots and for garden culture. Took the sweepstakes prize at the Boskoop Rose Exhibition in June, 1913.

J. B. Clark. This splendid new Rose is perfectly hardy, unusually large and expresses in every way the characteristics of the Remontant type. It is robust in growth, with clean, heavy foliage. Flowers are large and superbly constructed; deep scarlet overlaid crimson.

Killarney. Brilliant, sparkling pink. Unusually hardy.

Los Angeles. A magnificent Rose of enormous size. Color a luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals. Fragrant as American Beauty. Buds long and pointed, expanding into flowers of mammoth proportions. Vigorous grower. By all admitted to be one of the finest Roses ever introduced. Beauty of form and ever-increasing wealth of color are maintained until the last petals fall. \$1.35 each.

Ophelia. Brilliant salmon flesh shaded with rose on outer edges of petals, with a heart of glowing peach pink and orange yellow blendings. Very fragrant and faultless in form and color. \$1.00 each.

Radiance. Glorious new Rose, beautiful blendings of carmine rose with opal and coppery reflections. \$1.00 each.

Rosa Rugosa - Japan Roses

We class these among shrubs, for while they may adorn any location, we especially recommend them for the shrubbery border. The vigorous robust habit, being impervious to attacks of insects of all kinds, handsome foliage and flowers recommend them. The latter possess a delightful fragrance, and are followed by large bright scarlet hips or berries, that prolong the attraction of the plant well into winter. Hardy everywhere and should be planted by everybody.

Rosa Rugosa Rubra. 75c each.

Rosa Rugosa Alba. 85c each.

Your money will go a long way buying trees and shrubbery this season. Note extremely low prices throughout this catalog.

Some Brief Hints

Care of Trees and Plants When Received, and Planting, Cultivation, Fertilizing, and Protecting Them While They Grow

Planting for profit, or for ornament and comfort, has so many points to consider that the few brief things we can say here have to be mere "don'ts" and "do's." You can plant trees, and some of them will live and grow and bear some fruit or bloom and thrive in a wild natural way without much time or care put on them. But if your trees are to succeed on any scale like they should, in bearing fruit or in growing into handsome shape, careful attention to everything is necessary—to soil and varieties, making growth and cutting back, spraying—in brief, to tree life and needs, complete.

It is a real science. No one who thinks farming is a joke life for the slow-brained will make much out of it for study and thought and much hunting for the materials needed will be required. Well-directed work and intelligent handling are required, but the needed facts and the right methods can be gotten by any one who tries.

Select the soil and location for fruit trees with considerable care. A southeast slope will usually give the trees what they need in other things and will insure drainage and sunshine. In some sections a north slope seems to grow finer fruit. Be sure you have a well-drained soil such as the trees need. The location should be high enough to provide air drainage into surrounding

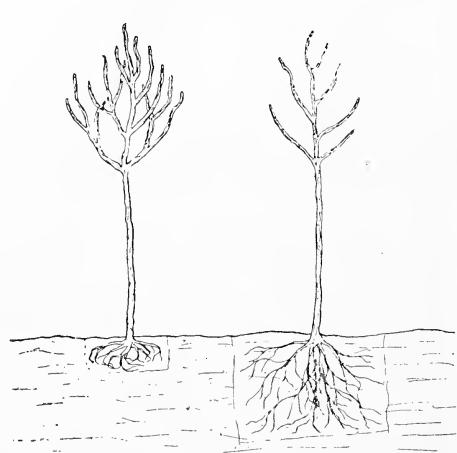
lowlands, and also high enough above sea level to escape early frosts. Unpack the trees as soon as they are received, and either plant them or heel in at once. In heelin in, dig a trench in moist ground, put the roots in and cover them with wet straw. Then fill over with 6 inches to a foot of soil. When doing this in fall for an all-winter stay, better cover the tops also with straw and a little dirt. When ready to plant, lay out the locations for the trees and dig large holes. Make them so big that you can spread out all the roots as far as they will go. Dig the holes 6 inches deeper than you are going to set the trees and fill in 6 inches of top soil.

Set the tree about the same depth it was in the nursery or perhaps a little deeper depending on the soil. In fall planting it is a good plan to bank up a few inches of dirt around the tree to prevent water standing in the hole. Your young tree will need to be pruned back severely. Do not allow it to have more top than roots, and do not be afraid to cut enough of the top away. Now is your chance to shape the future orchard tree. The nearer it is to a straight whip, with buds leaving the trunk in a spiral from bottom to top, none coming out opposite one another, the better shaped tree will be; avoid forks.

While what has been said has Apple trees particularly in mind, it will nearly all apply in general equally well to pears, plums, cherries, peaches, quinces, and all the shade and ornamental trees. The cultivation of berries, from setting out the plants through a whole year, including cultivation, fertilizing and pruning, is in all essential points the same as it would be for trees. Each has its particular characteristics, likes and dislikes, and a thorough discussion is needed to bring them out. Such things as mulching, knowing which varieties have perfect and which imperfect blossoms, and keeping the ground in shape to make them grow all the time, are all things which require attention every time for trees and plants alike.

Begin as soon as planting is over to protect your future beauty makers or money makers against fungus, insects, and animals. Give particular attention to borers, rabbits, and mice. Cultivate your orchard or grounds (if ornamentals, at least near the trees) as you would a garden, and keep a well-worked surface all summer and until time for trees to stop growing for the year. Give them plenty of humus in any form, and plenty of plant food in the way you can get it best. Cultivated cover crops are very good for orchards. Your circumstances will have to decide what you can use for this purpose. Legumes are the best thing. Strawberries are fine. It is very likely that in plowing down good heavy crops of any of these you will get your cheapest source of fertility.

Keep the trees pruned and sprayed. Regarding material and methods, time to do it, etc., as well as the cultivation of berries and special points on any fruit, we will consider it a personal favor if you will write us, telling your conditions and your needs, and give us a chance to advise you just exactly what to do in selecting trees and taking proper care of them.

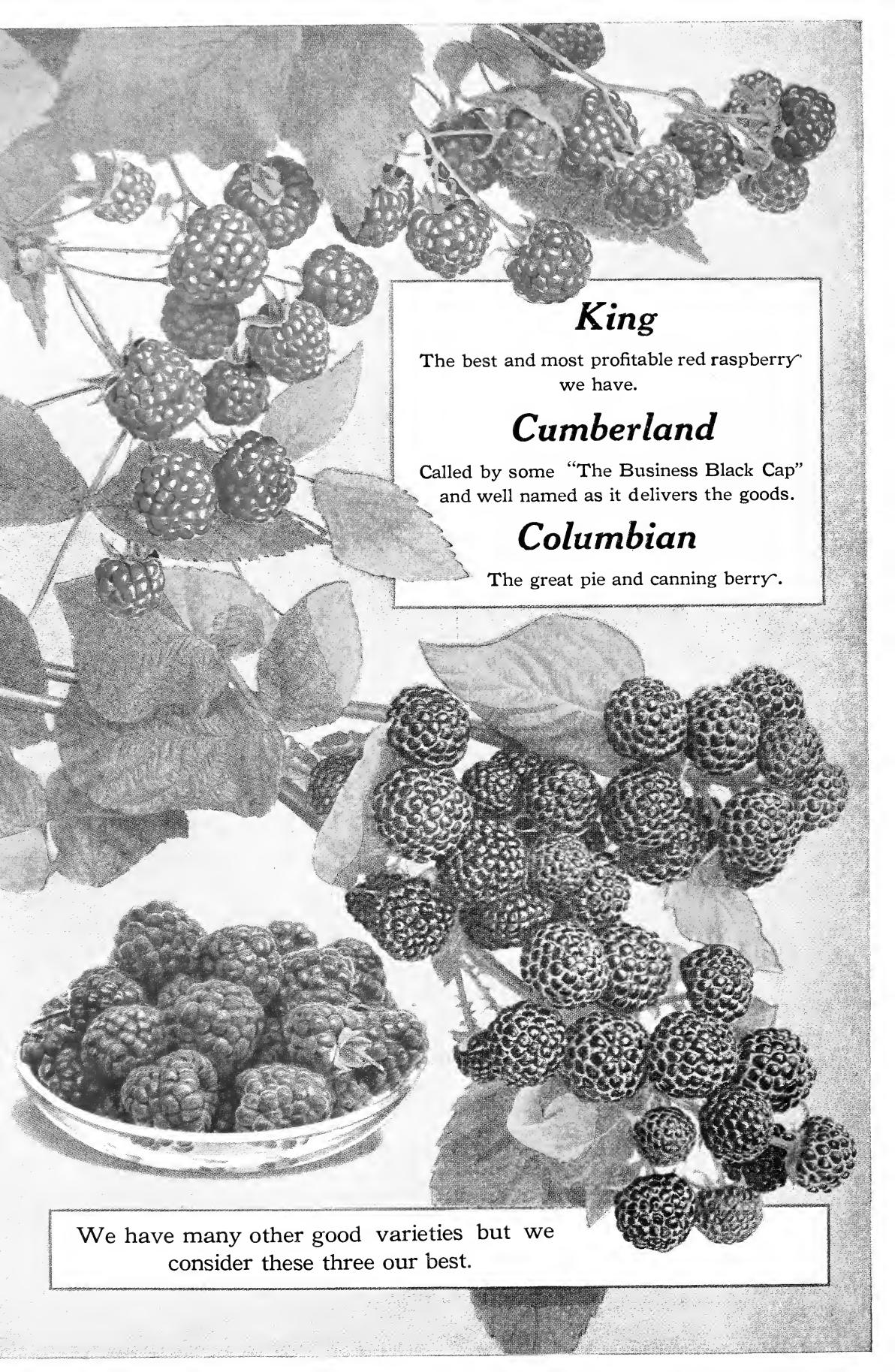


Improperly Pruned and Planted.

Properly Pruned and Planted.



The beautiful Hybrid Tea Roses, in bloom all Summer. See pages 30 to 32 for descriptions and prices of Roses.



King

The best and most profitable red raspberry we have.

Cumberland

Called by some "The Business Black Cap" and well named as it delivers the goods.

Columbian

The great pie and canning berry.

We have many other good varieties but we consider these three our best.